GREEK PROSE PHRASE-BOOK

BASED ON
Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Plato

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Contents

PREFACE

This book owes its origin chiefly to the numerous letters I have received since publishing the English translation of Meissner's 'Latin Phrase-Book,' suggesting the advisability of a similar compilation for Greek prose. It is similar to Meissner, but with the difference that it is not so elaborate and does not profess to contain everything, its object being rather to stimulate a boy's own activity and suggest that he should add more phrases from his own reading,—it is for this purpose that the book has been interleaved. Boys ought to do something for themselves towards scholarship. They nowadays expect to have everything done for them.

As to possible uses of the book,—it may be used (α) as a reference-book when writing Greek prose—*e.g.*, before translating a description of a siege, the *whole* section on sieges (pp. 48-50) might be read through carefully. (β) It may be used as an enlarged vocabulary-book, selected phrases being learned by heart. (γ) As a substitute for an English-Greek lexicon it may have its uses, especially as such a use of it necessitates a boy *thinking.* The index refers him to a page on which the word or similar *ideas* occur : he must select from the context according to his needs.

H. W. AUDEN.
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I THE WORLD AND NATURE.

THE ELEMENTS—WEATHER.

since the creation—ἀφ’ οὗ γεγόνασιν ἄνθρωποι.
the world—ἡ οἰκουμένη ; cf. τὰ πάντα, τὸ πᾶν.
to be the most famous man in the world—μέγιστον ὄνομα ἔχειν ἐν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις.
the antipodes—τἀπεκεῖνα τῆς γῆς.
the end of the world—τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς γῆς.
the most cunning man under the sun—δεινότατος πάντων ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνθρώπων.
gravity—ῥοπή.
velocity— φορά (*Plat.*)
a desert—ἡ ἄνυδρος, ἔρημος (sc. χώρα).
to lie waste as a desert—χερσεύειν.
the sea-shore, littoral—ἡ παράλιος.
those who dwell inland—οἱ τὴν μεσογείαν κατῳκημένοι.
at that point on the mainland—ἐκεῖ τῆς ἠπείρου.
on a gentle slope—ἐν ἠρέμα προσάντει.
all rivers are fordable if one approaches their source—πάντες οἱ ποταμοὶ προϊοῦσι πρὸς τὰς πηγὰς διαβατοὶ γίγνονται.
the river discharges itself into the sea by seven mouths—ὁ ποταμὸς ἑπτὰ στόμασιν εἰς θάλασσαν ἐκβάλλει (ἐξιήσιν).
the mouth of a river—ἐκβολή.
an inundation—ἡ ἐπίκλυσις, ὁ κατακλυσμός.
the trade winds—αἱ ἐτησίαι.
a gentle breeze—πνεῦμα μέτριον.
to windward—προσήνεμος (opp. ὑπήνεμος).
the wind went down—τὸ πνεῦμα κατῄει (ἔληγε) ; cf. συνιζάνειν.
the wind is fair behind us—κατὰ πρύμναν ἵσταται τὸ πνεῦμα ; cf. κατὰ οὖρον φέρεσθαι, οὐρίῳ πλῷ χρήσασθαι, ἐς οὖρον καταστῆναι.
a storm of rain—χειμὼν νοτερός.
they were caught in a heavy storm—ἐνέπεσεν αὐτοῖς χειμών τε μέγας καὶ πολὺς ἄνεμος.
there was a thin layer of ice—κρύσταλλος ἐπεπήνγει οὐ βέβαιος.
during a very hard frost—ὄντος πάγου οἵου δεινοτάτου (*Plat.*)
rain, a rain-shower—ὑετός.
heavy rain, a thunderstorm—ὄμβρος ; cf. ὕδωρ πολὺ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, βρονταί.
a drizzle—ψακάς.

a gust of rain—καταφορὰ ὑετοῦ.
it rarely rains in Assyria—ἡ γῆ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ὕεται ὀλίγῳ.
the north—ὁ βοῤῥᾶς (lit. north wind).
the south—ὁ νότος, ἡ μεσημβρία.
the east—αἱ ἀνατολαί (sc. τοῦ ἡλίου), ἕως, ἥλιος ὁ ἀνατέλλων.
the west—αἱ δυσμαί.
facing east—πρὸς τὰς ἀνατολὰς τετραμμένος.
to the north-east—πρὸς ἄρκτον τε καὶ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατέλλοντα.
the east wind—ἀπηλιώτης.
the west wind—ζέφυρος.
waiting till a snowy night—νύκτα τηρήσαντες ὑπονιφομένην.
the snow lies six feet deep—τῆς χιόνος ἐστὶ τὸ βάθος ὀργυιά.
there is a (slight) fall of snow—(ὑπο)νίφει.
falling snow } usually { νιφετός, νιφάδες.
fallen snow } usually { ἡ χιών.
snow-covered mountains—ὄρη ἀεὶ κατανιφόμενα.
there was an eruption of Etna—ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης ῥύαξ πυρὸς ἐγένετο.
there was an earthquake in Delos shortly before this—ἡ Δῆλος ἐκινήθη ὀλίγον πρὸ τούτων.
at the beginning of the same month there was an earthquake—τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς ἱσταμένου ἔσεισε.
shallows—τὰ βράχη, τὰ τενάγη.
the sea is navigable after March—ἡ θάλαττα πλώϊμός ἐστιν ἐκ τῶν Διονυσίων.
a strait—ὁ πορθμός.
the Straits of Gibraltar—αἱ Ἡρακλέους στῆλαι.
promontories—αἱ ἀνέχουσαι ἄκραι.
want of room at sea—ἡ στενοχωρία.[1]
to complete a bridge—γέφυραν ζευγνύναι ; cf. γεφυρόω.
the river runs strongly—ῥεῖ μέγας (πολὺς) ὁ ποταμός.
to be drowned in the eddies—ἐν ταῖς δίναις ἀποπνίγεσθαι.
to dive—κατακολυμβᾶν.
when the weather is fine—ὅταν εὐδία γένηται, εὐημερίας γενομένης.
dull weather—αἱ συννεφεῖς ἡμέραι.
calm in the air—νηνεμία.
calm at sea—γαλήνη.
owing to the clouded state of the atmosphere—διὰ τὰ ἐν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα ὄντα.

[1] For similar compounds cf. εὐρυχωρία, δυσχωρία.

a planet—ἀστὴρ ἀστάθμητος (*Xen.*), πλανήτης.
there is an eclipse of the moon—ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείπει ; cf. τοῦ ἡλίου ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο.
fixed stars—τὰ ἄστρα ἐνδεδεμένα.
there was an echo—βόμβος τι ἐγίγνετο (*Plat.*)
a thunderstorm came on—ὕδωρ πολὺ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ μετὰ βροντῆς ἐπεγένετο ; cf. ὕδατα ἀστραπαῖα.
the storm is passing over—παραφέρεται ὁ χειμών.
a storm is threatening—ξυννένοφε καὶ βροντᾷ.

II SPACE AND TIME.

TRAVEL—SITUATION.

the island lies well for a coasting voyage—ἡ νῆσος καλῶς κεῖται τοῦ παράπλου.
Epidamnus lies on the right as one enters the Ionian Gulf—Ε. ἐστι πόλις ἐν δεξιᾷ ἐσπλέοντι τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον.
a considerable distance—ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας.
to go straight to ...—τὴν εὐθεῖαν (sc. ὁδόν) ἰέναι.
to go for a walk—εἰς περίπατον ἔρχεσθαι (*Plat.*)
travelling-expenses—τὰ πρὸς τὴν πορείαν ἀναλώματα.
journey money—ἐφόδιον.
an inn—πανδοκεῖον.
to come often to a place—θαμίζειν (*Plat.*)
to put up, lodge—καταλύειν, ξενίζεσθαι, κατάγεσθαι παρά τινι.
fellow passengers (on board ship)—οἱ συμπλέοντες.
to travel on horseback (in a vehicle)—ὁδοιπορεῖν, πορεύεσθαι, ἐφ’ ἵππου (ἐφ’ ἁμάξης), *or* ἵππῳ (ἅρματι) χρησάμενος.
the intervening space—ὁ μεταξὺ τόπος.
the shortest way—ἡ ταχίστη, ἡ σύντομος.
to bridle a horse—χαλινὸν ἐμβάλλειν ἵππῳ.
to hunt on horseback—ἀφ’ ἵππων θηρᾶν.
to find a person at his dinner (Lat. *offendere*)—καταλαμβάνειν τινὰ δειπνοῦντα.
a suburb (or country round a town)—ἡ περιοικίς.
opposite to (a place)—ἐν τῷ ἀντιπέρας τινός.
neighbouring people—οἱ ὅμοροι, οἱ πρόσοικοι, τὰ κύκλῳ ἔθνη.
neighbouring cities—αἱ ἀστυγείτονες, αἱ πλησιόχωροι πόλεις.

on the north (south) side—πρὸς ἄρκτον, πρὸς Βοῤῥᾶν (πρὸς Νότον, μεσημβρίαν).
to the place in Egypt called the Delta—εἰς τὸ Δέλτα καλούμενον τῆς Αἰγύπτου.
at right angles—πρὸς ὀρθὴν (sc. γωνίαν).
four days’ voyage—τεττάρων ἡμερῶν πλοῦς.
after going a day’s journey—προελθὼν ἡμερησίαν ὁδόν.
to be a short distance from—δἰ ὀλίγου εἶναι ; μικρὸν ἀπέχει, διαστῆναι.
it is distant by sea 60[2] stades—ἀπέχει θαλάσσης μέτρον ἑξήκοντα σταδίους.
the road leading through Oeta—ἡ δι’ Οἴτης τείνουσα (φέρουσα) ὁδός.
he will lead us wherever there is a good road—ᾗ ἂν εὔοδον ᾖ ταύτῃ ἡμᾶς ἄξει.
to go to meet—ἀπαντᾶν.
to meet accidentally—περιτυχεῖν τινι.
to go abroad—εἰς τὴν ὑπερορίαν ἀποδημεῖν (*Plat.*)
I had all but arrived—ὅσον οὔπω παρῆν.
to follow closely—ἰέναι κατὰ πόδας τινός.
as quickly as possible—ὡς εἶχον τάχους, ὡς τάχιστα, κατὰ τάχος, διὰ σπουδῆς, διὰ τάχους, τὴν ταχίστην, σὺν τάχει.
to see the sights (like a tourist)—ξεναγεῖσθαι (*Plat.*)
to collect together—συλλέγεσθαι, συναθροίζεσθαι, ἁλίζεσθαι, συνελθεῖν εἰς χωρίον.
a mob, rabble—ξύγκλυδες (ἄνθρωποι).
my contemporaries—οἱ ἐπ’ ἐμοῦ, οἱ καθ’ ἡμᾶς ; cf. ἡλικιώτης.
to live to see ...ἐπιδεῖν ; cf. ἐπιβιῶναι.
how long it is since I saw you—ὡς χρόνιος ἦλθες.
not long ago—ἐξ οὗ χρόνος οὐ πολύς.
at last they were persuaded—τελευτῶντες[3] ἐπείσθησαν.

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[2] Greek measures of distance may be thus stated:—

	δάκτυλος (finger-breadth)	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
4	δάκτυλοι	=	1 παλαστή (palm).
4	παλασταί	=	1 πούς (foot)=11$\frac{2}{3}$ inches.
1$\frac{1}{2}$	πόδες	=	1 πῆχυς (cubit)=17$\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4	πήχεις	=	1 ὀργυιά (fathom, strecht of the arms)=5 feet 10 inches.
16$\frac{2}{3}$	ὀργυιαί	=	1 πλέθρον (”furrow-long,” furlong)=97 feet.
7	πλέθρα	=	1 στάδιον=582 feet, about an English furlong.

The παρασάγγης, a Persian measure frequently mentioned by Xenophon = 30 στάδια.

[3] For the predicative use of the participle, cf. ἀρχόμενος, “at first” ; τί διατρίβεις ἔχων ;—*Plat.*, “Why do you keep shilly-shallying?” τί μαθὼν μέμφῃ μοι ; “What induces you to blame me?” ἥκω ἔχων, φέρων, ἄγων, “I came with...”

two years ago—προπέρυσι.
two (four) days ago—τρίτην (πέμπτην) ἡμέραν ταύτην.
last year—πέρυσι.
the magistrates of last year—οἱ περυσινοὶ ἄρχοντες.
to continue to do—διατελεῖν πράττων ; cf. συνεχῶς πράττειν.
after ages—οἱ ἔπειτα, οἱ ἐπιγιγνόμενοι.

TIME—SEASONS—NUMBER.

in the early morning—πρωΐ.
in the forenoon—περὶ πλήθουσαν ἀγοράν.
at midday—τῆς μεσημβρίας.
late in the afternoon—περὶ δείλην.
in the evening—τῆς ἑσπέρας, περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς.
as soon as it grew dark—ἐπειδὴ συνεσκότασεν.
night interrupted the proceeding—νὺξ ἐπέλαβεν τὸ ἔργον.
midnight—μέσαι νύκτες.
waiting till it was dawn—τὸ περίορθρον φυλάξαντες.
cock crow—ὄρθρος, ἤδη φθεγγομένων ἀλεκτρυόνων.
daily—ὁσημέραι.
the first ten days of the month—μὴν ἱστάμενος.
the second ten days of the month—μὴν μεσῶν.
the third ten days of the month—μὴν φθίνων.
the first day of the month—νουμηνία.
the fourth day of the month—τετάρτη ἱσταμένου.
the twelfth day of the month—δευτέρα μεσοῦντος, or δυωδεκάτη.
the twentieth day of the month—εἰκάς.
the twenty-first day of the month—δεκάτη φθίνοντος.
the thirtieth day of the month—ἕνη καὶ νέα.
at the end of the month—τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός.
shortly after midsummer—τοῦ σίτου ἀκμάζοντος.
about the fall of the year—περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον (τοῦ θέρους).
early summer—θέρος.
late summer—ὀπώρα.
autumn—φθινόπωρον.
at the Dionysiac festival—Διονυσίοις.
about midwinter[4]—ἀμφί πλειάδων δύσιν.
Yule-tide—Ἀπατουρία.
about June—ἀμφὶ πλειάδων ἐπιτολήν.

[4] Cf. *Hippocr.* περὶ δίαιτ. 3, 68. (1) χειμῶνα μὲν ἀπὸ πλειάδων δύσιος ἄχρι ἰσημερινῆς ἠαρινῆς. (2) ἦρ δὲ ἀπὸ ἰσημερινῆς μέχρι πλειάδων ἐπιτολῆς. (3) θέρος δὲ ἀπὸ πλειάδων μέχρι ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολῆς. (4) φθινόπωρον δὲ ἀπὸ ἀρκτούρου μέχρι πλειάδων δύσιος.

about September[5] 20th—ἀμφὶ Ἀρκτούρου ἐπιτολήν.
to some degree—μέχρι τοῦ.
immediately—αὐτίκα δὴ μάλα.
the other day—ἔναγχος.
until a short time ago—μέχρι χθὲς καὶ πρώην.
before midnight—πρῳαίτερον μέσων νυκτῶν, περὶ πρῶτον ὕπνον.
before dawn— { ἔτι βαθέος ὄρθρου (*Plat.*) / ἅμα ἕῳ. / ὅτε ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα (*Plat.*) }
formerly—πρὸ τοῦ.
it is too late at night—λίαν πόῤῥω τῶν νυκτῶν ἐστι (*Plat.*)
in the evening—- { σκοταῖος. / ἑσπέριος. }
he came on the second, third day. { δευτεραῖος / τριταῖος } ἦλθε.
from dawn—ἐξ ἑωθινοῦ.
in the morning— { ὄρθριος. / ἑωθινός. }
at sunrise—ἅμ’ ἡλίῳ ἀνίσχοντι.
he was away 30 days in all—ἔμεινε τρίακοντα τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας.
their numbers amounted to nearly 200—βραχὺ ἀπέλιπον διακόσιοι γενέσθαι.
10,000 in all—τὰ πάντα μύρια.
the Athenians were the first to give up wearing swords—ἐν τοῖς (sc. καταθεμένοις) πρῶτοι Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν σίδηρον κατέθεντο.
a very small number of—πολλοστὸν μέρος.
Pericles was general, with two colleagues—Περικλῆς ἐστρατήγει τρίτος αὐτός.
then, next—τοὐντεῦθεν (*Plat.*)
to-day—ἡ τήμερον ἡμέρα.
yesterday—ἡ χθὲς ἡμέρα.
to-morrow—ἡ αὔριον ἡμέρα.
too soon—πρὸ τοῦ δέοντος.
the sequel—τὰ ἐφεξῆς, τὰ ἀποβάντα.
events at that date—τὰ τότε.

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[5]The correspondence of Attic to English months may be thus roughly given:—1. Ἑκατομβαιών=July. 2. Μεταγειτνιών=August. 3. Βοηδρομιών=September. 4. Πυανεψιών=October. 5. Μαιμακτηριών=November. 6. Ποσειδεών=December. 7. Γαμηλιών=January. 8. Ἀνθεστηριών=February. 9. Ἐλαφηβολιών=March. 10. Μουνιχιών=April. 11. Θαργηλιών=May. 12. Σκιροφοριών=June.

after a day’s interval—διαλιπούσης ἡμέρας.
he is more than 30 years old—ἐκβαίνει τὰ τριάκοντα ἔτη.
he has been commandant for more than two years with-out intermission—συνεχῶς ἤδη τρίτον ἔτος τουτὶ στρατηγεῖ.
he has been dead these three years—τέθνηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη.
it was seven days since Mytilene was taken—ἡμέραι ἦσαν ἑπτὰ τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ ἑαλωκυίᾳ.
two years ago we took the field against Panactus—ἐξήλθομεν ἔτος τουτὶ τρίτον εἰς Πάνακτον.
at first, for the second time, at last—τὸ πρῶτον, τὸ δεύτερον, τὸ τελευταῖον ; cf. τὸ πάλαι, τὸ πρὸ τοῦ, τὸ νῦν, τὸ ἔπειτα, τὸ λοιπόν.

III THE HUMAN BODY.

PROPERTIES OF THE BODY.

on tiptoe—ἐπ’ ἄκρων ποδῶν, ἄκροις τοῖς ποσίν.
to within earshot—εἰς ἐπήκοον (*Xen.*), ἐξ ὅσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκούσεσθαι.
to hear with one’s own ears—αὐτήκοος εἶναί τινος.
the right, left hand—ἡ δεξιά, ἀριστερὰ (χείρ).
to be short-sighted—ἐπὶ σμικρὸν ὁρᾶν.
keen-sighted—ὀξὺς βλέπειν, δέρκεσθαι.
the eye can see many furlongs—τὸ ὄμμα ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια δύναται ἐξικνεῖσθαι.
worth seeing—ἀξιοθέατος.
the enemy came into sight—καταφανεὶς ἐγένοντο οἱ πολέμιοι ; cf. ὤφθησαν.
blinded—διεφθαρμένος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς.
before the eyes—ἐν ὄψει, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ.
to keep one’s eye on a thing—ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔχειν, φυλάττειν τι.
to see with one’s own eyes—αὐτόπτης εἶναί τινος ; cf. αὐτοψεί.
the eye loses its acuteness—ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς λήγει τῆς ἀκμῆς.
to fall asleep—εἰς ὕπνον πίπτειν, ὕπνῳ καταλαμβάνεσθαι, τοῦ ὕπνου ἡττᾶσθαι.
to sleep badly—δυσυπνεῖν, ἀγρυπνίᾳ κατέχεσθαι.

HEALTH.

a disease attacks ...—νόσος (ἐπι)λαμβάνει τινά, ἐπιγίγνεται, ἐμπίπτει τινί.
to recover—ῥαΐσαι, σῴζεσθαι (ἐκ τῆς νόσου).
a fracture—ῥῆγμα.
a strain—στρέμμα.
he pleads indisposition—ἀῤῥωστεῖν προφασίζεται.
an indisposition—ἀῤῥώστημα.
the state of a person’s health—τὰ περὶ τὴν ὑγίειαν (εὐεξίαν) τοῦ σώματος.
when his health failed—γενομένης ἀῤῥωστίας αὐτῷ.
men whose bodily strength has failed—οἱ σώμασιν ἀπειρηκότες.
of sound constitution—ἐῤῥωμένος.
to be in good health—ὑγιὴς εἶναι, εὐρωστεῖν, ὑγιείᾳ χρῆσθαι.
with his shoulder-blade broken and his hand maimed—τὴν κλεῖν κατεαγὼς καὶ τὴν χεῖρα πεπηρωμένος.
paralysed limbs—τὰ παραλελυμένα τοῦ σώματος.
an attack of fever—καταβολὴ πυρετοῦ.
a headache—κεφαλῆς διάτασις (*Plat.*) ; cf. κεφαλαλγεῖν, καρηβαρεῖν, ἀλγεῖν τὴν κεφαλήν.
valetudinarianism—νοσοτροφία (*Plat.*)
desperate remedies—διακεκινδυνευμένα φάρμακα (*Isoc.*)

DEATH.

to be dead—οὐκέτ’ εἶναι.
natural death—ὁ κατὰ φύσιν θάνατος, αὐτόματος θάνατος.
suicide—αὐθαίρετος θάνατος.
to breathe one’s last—ἀποψύχειν.
nearly dead—ἐγγὺς τοῦ τεθνάναι.
a happy death—εὐθανασία (*Cic.*)
the dead—οἱ κεκμηκότες (*Plat.*), οἱ ἀπογενόμενοι.
at the point of death—ἤδη πρὸς τῷ τελευτᾶν ὤν.
invalids—οἱ κάμνοντες, οἱ πονούμενοι.
to be carried off by death—ἀναιρεθῆναι.
to die of hunger—λίμῳ ἀποθνῄσκειν.
to make a funeral speech—λέγειν ἐπὶ τοῖς θαπτομένοις, τετελευτηκόσιν.
toattend a person’s funeral—ἀκολουθεῖν ἐπ’ ἐκφοράν, συνεκφέρειν τινά.
in case I should die—εἴ τι πάθοιμι.
to perform the last rites for a man—τὰ νομιζόμενα ποιεῖν

τινι, ταφὰς ποιεῖσθαί τινος.

BIRTH—AGE.

to be a nurse—τιτθεύειν, τίτθη, τροφὸς εἶναι.
to hold the naming-feast[6]—τὴν δεκάτην θύειν, ἑστιᾶν.
to lull restless children to sleep—κατακοιμίζειν τὰ δυσυπνοῦντα τῶν παιδίων (*Plat.*)
from the cradle up ...—ἐκ σπαργάνων (swaddling-bands).
toys—δέραια (necklace), πλαταγαί (rattle), ἁμαξίς (go-cart), κόρη (doll), τροχός (hoop), ῥόμβος (top).
doll-makers—κοροπλάθοι, οἱ τοὺς πηλίνους πλάττοντες.[7]
to be in child-bed—λοχεύεσθαι.
nurses' tales (prov.)—γραῶν, τιτθῶν μῦθοι (ὕθλος).
blood relations—οἱ ἀπὸ γένους.
connections—οἱ (φύσει, γένει) προσήκοντες, οἱ συγγενεῖς, οἱ οἰκεῖοι.
to be next of kin, heir-at-law—ἀγχιστεύειν τινι.
relationship by marriage—κῆδος, κήδευμα.
a man of my age—ἀνὴρ ἡλίκος ἐγώ.
old enough to bear arms { οἱ ἐκ καταλόγου. / οἱ τὰ στρατεύσιμα ἔτη ἐχοντες.
to be of age to marry—ὡραῖος εἶναι γάμου.
manly, vigorous age—ἥβη, ἡλικία.
still a child—ἔτι ἐν ἡλικίᾳ ὤν, οὑτω ἡλικίαν ἔχων.
for his age—εἰς ὅσον ἡλικίας ἥκει.
in the prime of life, middle age (*constans ætas*)—ὄντες ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλικίᾳ.
sucklings—οἱ ἐν γάλακτι ὄντες.
in the meanwhile—ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, μεταξύ.
at his prime—ἀκμάζων.
after a short interval he died—οὐ πολὺ δὲ διαλιπὼν ἐτελεύτησεν.
to come of age—εἰς ἄνδρας τελεῖν, δοκιμασθῆναι.
to behave in youthful fashion—νεανιεύεσθαι.
to tend in old age—γηροτροφεῖν.
advanced in years—πόῤῥω τῆς ἡλικίας ὤν.
to make due return to parents for one's upbringing—τὰ τροφεῖα ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς τοκεῦσι (τῇ πατρίδι, &c.)

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[6]At this feast all friends and relatives were invited to a sacrifice and banquet, and expected to bring presents ; the child being thus legally recognised as γνήσιος, and receiving its name.

[7]These dolls or images were made of clay and painted.

IV   HUMAN LIFE ; ITS VARIOUS RELATIONS.

EFFORT—SUCCESS—ADVANTAGE.

without any trouble—ἀκονιτί.
slackness, lethargy—ῥᾳστώνη, ῥᾳθυμία.
we are inactive and idle—ἀργοῦμεν καὶ καθήμεθα οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες.
whilst we delay he spreads his toils around us—μέλλοντας ἡμᾶς περιστοιχίζεται.
he became more lethargic—ἐπὶ τὸ ῥᾳθυμεῖν ἀπέκλινεν.
with might and main—παντὶ σθένει, κατὰ κράτος.
what we have lost by our inactivity—τὰ κατεῤῥᾳθυμημένα.
it remains for us to fight like men for our very existence—τὸ λοιπὸν δὴ ἔργον ἡμέτερον ἀνδρείως κρίνειν περὶ τῶν ὅλων.
you are absolutely inactive—παντελῶς ἀργῶς ἔχετε.
notwithstanding all his efforts—πάντα ποιοῦντος τούτου.
to be content with what one has done—ἀγαπήσας τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.
to be employed on a matter—ἀμφί τι εἶναι, ἔχειν, διατρίβειν ; ἐνδιατρίβειν (ἔν) τινι ; ἐν χερσὶν ἔχειν.
greedy—τοῦ πλείονος ὀρεγόμενος.
following a selfish policy—ἅπαντα πρὸς ἡδονὴν ζητοῦντες.
ambition—πλεονεξία, φιλοτιμία.
useless labours—Πηνελοπῆς ἱστὸν μεταχειρίζεσθαι (*Plat.*)
he considered that this would be in favour of the enemy—τοῦτ’ ἐνόμιζε πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον εἶναι.
to be beneficial—προὔργον εἶναι (*Plat.*)
it is not the least use—οὐδὲν ὄφελός ἐστιν οὔτε μικρὸν οὔτε μέγα (*Plat.*)
unseasonable—οὐδὲν ἐν καιρῷ.
consider his extremity your opportunity—τὴν ἀκαιρίαν ἐκείνου καιρὸν ὑμέτερον νομίζετε.
when there was opportunity—εὖ παρασχόν.
to incur a charge of folly—ἄνοιαν ὀφλισκάνειν.
all considerations make this advisable—χρηστὰ δ’ ἂν εἴη παντὸς εἵνεκα.
in an exceptional degree—πάντων διαφερόντως.
this is unsatisfactory—δοκεῖ τοῦτο οὐχὶ καλῶς πεπρᾶχθαι.

CRISIS—DELAY.

the present juncture more than all others calls for most careful consideration—ὁ παρὼν καιρός, εἴπερ ποτέ, πολλῆς φροντίδος καὶ βουλῆς δεῖται.
good counsel, soundness of judgment—εὐβουλία.
affairs have reached such a point ...—εἰς τοῦτο προήκει τὰ πράγματα ὥστε ...
we are in a very critical position—περὶ ἐσχάτων ἤδη κινδυνεύομεν, ἐς τοὔσχατον ἦλθε τὰ πράγματα.
whilst affairs are satisfactory—εὐθενούντων τῶν πραγμάτων.
inveterate procrastinators—οἱ μελλήσοντες.
to anticipate the future—προκαταλαβεῖν τὸ μέλλον.
to procrastinate—διακρούσασθαι τὸν παρόντα χρόνον.
to cause delay—ἀναβολὴν ποιεῖν τινος ; χρόνον, διατριβὴν ἐμποιεῖν.
a perfect sea of troubles had overwhelmed Thebes—Ἰλιὰς κακῶν περιειστήκει τοὺς Θηβαίους.
the peace is risky and uncertain—ἐπικίνδυνός ἐστι καὶ σφαλερὰ ἡ εἰρήνη.
matters being still unsettled—τῶν πραγμάτων ὄντων ἐπὶ μετεώρων.
everything depends on this—ἐκ τούτου πάντα ἀνήρτηται, κρεμάννυται.
the future depends on you—τὰ λοιπὰ ἐν ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐστι.
to recognise the greatness of the issues—γνῶναι περὶ ὅσων ὁ ἀγών ἐστι.
in any emergency—ἐν τῷ παρατυχόντι.
they were aware that their position had not improved—ἔγνωσαν τὰ ἑαυτῶν οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον χωροῦντα.
the uncertainty of the future—τοῦ μέλλοντος τὸ ἀστάθμητον.

DIGNITY—REPUTATION—STANDARD.

to distinguish oneself, become prominent—ἀριστεύειν.
they have the reputation of ...—δόξαν ἔχουσιν ὡς ...
the leading man of the thirty—ὁ πρωτεύων ἐν τοῖς τριάκοντα.
it is creditable to us—κόσμον ἡμῖν φέρει.
prominent men—οἱ προὔχοντες.
in comfortable circumstances—τοῖς ἐκτὸς ἀγαθοῖς ἱκανῶς κεχορηγημένος.
to be prosperous—εὐθενεῖν, εὐπραγεῖν, εὐτυχεῖν, καλῶς πράσσειν.
men of property—οἱ ἔχοντες.

to be undeservedly successful—εὖ πράττειν παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν.
a prosperous man—ὁ μάλιστα εὐθενῶν (*Plat.*)
prosperity—εὐετηρία (*Plat.*)
to be very popular—μάλιστα εὐδοκιμεῖν,[8] ἐλλόγιμος, ἔντιμος εἶναι.
famous—περιβόητος (*Lyc.*)
to be in high repute—εἶναι ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν.
to bring into repute—ἐπὶ πλέον δόξης προάγειν.
to be in ill repute with—κακῶς ἀκούειν παρά τινι.
to reap the glory of …τὴν δόξαν καρποῦσθαι.
he has lost favour—ἀδοξεῖ, ἄδοξος γεγένηται.
to excite a prejudice against me—φθόνον τινὰ ἐμοὶ συνάγειν διὰ τῶν λόγων.
this accursed fellow—οὑτοσὶ ὁ θεοῖς ἐχθρός.
his ambition is unbounded—ἡ φιλοτιμία ἀνυπέρβλητός ἐστι ; cf. δόξης ἐπιθυμία, τὸ φιλότιμον.
to be proud—μέγα φρονεῖν, καλλωπίζεσθαι, ἀγάλλεσθαι, ἐπί τινι ; cf. σεμνύνεσθαι, ὀγκοῦσθαι, τετυφῶσθαι, μεγαλύνεσθαι.
to suffer a reverse—πταίσαι τι ; cf. ἀτυχεῖν, ἐλασσοῦσθαι, σφάλλειν, ἀτυχήμασι περιπίπτειν, ἐναντιοῦταί τί μοι.
has important influence on …μεγάλην ῥοπὴν ἐχει πρὸς …
worth notice, considerable—ἀξιόλογος.
I get no advantage—πλέον ἐστί μοι οὐδέν.
to be at a disadvantage—ἔλασσον ἔχειν.
to improve—ἐπὶ βέλτιον ἐπιδιδόναι, καθιστάναι, προάγειν (intrans., ἐπίδοσιν λαμβάνειν ; cf. προκόπτειν).
to come off worse—κάκιον ἀπαλλάττειν.
the matter turned out satisfactorily for us—ἔμοιγε κατὰ νοῦν ἀπέβη τὸ πρᾶγμα.
to become supreme in …—κύριος τῶν πραγμάτων γίγνεσθαι.
to be inferior …—παραχωρεῖν τινί τινος.
to come to an end—πέρας ἔχει (*e.g.*, ὁ πόλεμος).
a finished, perfect tyrant—ἀπειργασμένος τύραννος.
to render, make, cause to be (with adj.)—καθιστάναι, ἀπεργάζεσθαι, παρέχειν, παρέχεσθαι, ἀποφαίνειν, ἀποδεικνύναι, τιθέναι, παρασκευάζειν.
they compared the ignorance and cowardice of their own leader with the science and daring of his opponent—ἀνελογίζοντο τὴν ἐκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἵαν ἐμπειρίαν καὶ τόλμην μετὰ οἵας ἀνεπιστημοσύνης καὶ μαλακίας γενήσοιτο.

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[8] Greek is rich in expressive verbs denoting state or disposition,—εὐδοκιμεῖν, ἀκοσμεῖν, εὐνομεῖν εἰρηνεύειν, εὐθενεῖν (prosper), δυσανασχετεῖν (be vexed), &c., &c.

in comparison with a thing—παρά τι ; παραβαλλόμενός τινι ; ὡς πρός τι.
to adopt this standard, apply this criterion—τούτῳ τῷ κανόνι χρῆσθαι.
to refer to, make a standard of ...—ἀναφέρειν εἴς τι.
diametrically opposite—ὡς οἷόν τε ἐναντιώτατος.
to be the opposite of—ἀντιστρόφως ἔχειν, ἀντικεῖσθαι, ἀνθίστασθαι.
to be made similar to—ἀφομοιοῦσθαι, ἐξισοῦσθαι, παραπλήσιος γένεσθαι.
what has the law to do with torture?—τί τῷ νόμῳ καὶ τῷ βασάνῳ ;

GOODWILL—FRIENDSHIP—APPROVAL.

to become intimate with—ἐς συνήθειάν τινι ἔρχεσθαι.
to be acquainted with—γνωρίμως ἔχειν τινά.
to give a hearty welcome to—ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσπάζεσθαί τινα ; εὐνοικῶς, οἰκείως, φιλικῶς ἔχειν τινί (πρός τινα).
to be friendly disposed—φιλοφρόνως προσφέρεσθαι, δεικεῖσθαι.
God forbid—ὃ μὴ γένοιτο; εὐφήμει.
I wish you luck !—ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.
to be treated kindly—εὖ πάσχειν.
a kindness like that is never forgotten—τοιουτοτρόπου εὐεργετήματος λήθη οὐδαμῶς γίγνεται.
to behave in a friendly way—διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι τινί, φιλίᾳ χρῆσθαι περί τινα.
to make oneself agreeable to—φιλοφρονεῖσθαι τινα (τινι) (*Plat.*)
before they were friends—ὅτ᾽ οὔπω τὰ αὐτὰ ἐφρόνουν.
to care for—ἐντρέπεσθαί (τινος), ἐπιμελεῖσθαι; cf. φροντίζειν, προμηθεῖσθαι, προνοεῖν.
not to trouble oneself about—ὀλιγώρως ἔχειν περὶ; cf. ἀμελεῖν, παραμελεῖν, ἀφροντιστεῖν, ὀλιγωρεῖν τινος.
to bring disgrace upon—αἰσχύνην καὶ ἀδοξίαν τινὶ φέρειν, περιάπτειν, κατασκευάζειν.
to be satisfied with a person—ἐπαινεῖν τινα, οὐ μέμφεσθαί τινι.
to be content with a thing—ἀγαπᾶν, στέργειν τι, also ὅτι with verb.
to live contentedly—πανὺ εὐκόλως ζῆν, αὐταρκέστατα ζῆν.
he was not content to ...—οὐ γὰρ ἐξήρκεσεν αὐτῷ τὸ ...

it is sufficient—ἀπόχρη, ἀρκεῖ; adv. ἀποχρωντῶς.
this makes up for, compensates that—αὕτη ἐστὶν ἀνάληψις ἐκείνου.
to congratulate on his good fortune—εὐδαιμονίσαι τινὰ τῆς τύχης.
worthy of admiration—ἀξιοθαύμαστος.
he will praise the idea of peace—εἰρήνης ἐγκώμια ἐρεῖ.
set more value on—ἑλέσθαι τι πρό τινος.
to praise and value—διὰ ἐπαίνου καὶ διὰ τιμῆς ἔχειν [9] (τι, τινά).
they can throw no imputation on your courage—ἀνεξέλεκτον[10] αὐτοῖς τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχετε.
unanimously—μιᾷ γνώμῃ, κοινῷ λόγῳ χρώμενοι.
without recriminations—ἀνεπικλήτως.
no objection can be raised to your safeguarding your own interests—πᾶσιν ἀνεπίφθονόν ἐστι τὸ τὰ ὑμέτερα φυλάσσειν.

V MIND.

CONCEPTION—INTENTION.

you ought to have a very clear conception of Philip's present position—ἄξιον ἐνθυμηθῆναι καὶ λογίσασθαι τὰ πράγματα ἐν ᾧ καθέστηκε [11] νυνὶ τὰ τοῦ Φιλίππου.
it would be most surprising—ἀτοπωτάτων ἂν εἴη.
slaves to every new paradox—δοῦλοι τῶν ἀεὶ ἀτόπων.
to consider unimportant—ἐν οὐδενὸς ποιεῖσθαι μέρει, παρ' οὐδὲν τιθέναι, οὐδενὸς ποιεῖσθαι, ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ τίθεσθαι.
to estimate more highly—περὶ πλείονος ποιεῖσθαι.
careless of all in comparison with …τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοι παρὰ τὸ …
to give a person the choice of …αἵρεσιν διδόναι τινί.

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[9] For ἔχειν similarly used, cf. διὰ φιλίας, ψόγου, μνήμης, αἰτίας ὀργῆς, φροντίδος ἔχειν τινά.

[10] These long "reflective " adjectives, usually compounded with α- negative, are peculiarly Thucydidean ; cf. ἀνυπέρβλητος, unsurpassable ; ἀναμφισβήτητος beyond discussion ; ἄληπτος, not amenable ; ἀνεμέσητος, without offence ; ἀπερίοπτος, ἀνύποπτος, ἀνεπιτίμητος, ἀναπόδεικτος, τὸ ἀνεπιβούλευτον, &c.

[11] καθέστηκε, lit. "has become fixed," often equals little more than ἐστι. Other frequent substitutes for ἐστι, especially in the orators, are πέφυκε, is by nature ; ὑπάρχει, is to start with ; γεγένηται, has become ; ξυμβέβηκε, has turned out to be ; τυγχάνει ὤν= little more than ἐστι ; βέβηκε= stands, locally ; προσαγορεύεται=is called, is predicated of. Cf., too, innumerable adverbs with ἔχειν, καλῶς ἔχει=καλόν ἐστι, &c.

we do a thing unconsciously—λανθάνομεν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιοῦντές τι.
stupidity—εὐήθεια, ἀβελτερία.
you are so wanting in perception—οὕτως ἀγνωμόνως ἔχετε.
your want of discernment—τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης.
to pay close attention to—ἀποβλέπειν εἰς (πρὸς).
if you think it over—δόντες ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς λόγον.
with deliberate malice—ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς.
as a makeshift—ἐξ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς.
intentionally—ἐξεπίτηδες, ἐκ προαιρέσεως, βεβουλευμένως.
no one, if he can help it—εὐδεὶς ἑκὼν εἶναι.
offhand—ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς.
to the best of one’s power—κατὰ δύναμιν, κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, ὡς οἷόν τε μάλιστα ; cf. τὸ κατ’ ἐμαυτόν.
they did not consider the war a secondary matter—οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου ἐποιοῦντο τὸν πόλεμον.
there is no other alternative—οὐκ ἔστιν ἄλλα παρὰ ταῦτα.
in my opinion—κατ’ ἐμὴν δόξαν.
I am certain—οἶδ’ ὅτι (parenthetic).
it is certainly monstrous (absurd)—πῶς οὐκ[12] αἰσχρὸν (ἀτοπώτατον) ; cf. δεινόν ἐστι καὶ ὑπερβάλλον.
to be eager—σπουδάζειν, λιπαρῶν ἔχειν (*Plat.*)
to inspire eagerness—προθυμίαν ἐμβάλλειν, ἐπιπνεῖν τινι.
with great eagerness—διατεταμένοι (*Plat.*)
to be on the alert—ἐπαίρεσθαι.

HOPE—PROMISE—COUNSEL.

to be buoyed up with hopes—ἐπ’ ἐλπίδος ὀχεῖσθαι.
as he thought over the loss of his honours and the downfall of his hopes—ἐνθυμούμενος καὶ οἵων τιμῶν καὶ οἵων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροῖτο.
you have robbed me of my hope—ἐκκέκρουκάς με τῆς ἐλπίδος (*Plat.*)
hopeful—εὔελπις.
to have high hopes—ἐν φρονήματι εἶναι.
they expected the city to be taken—ἐπίδοξος ἦν ἁλῶναι ἡ πόλις.
disappointed of his hopes, unsuccessful—ἄπρακτος.
kept in suspense by vain hopes and promises—ἀναρτώμενοι ἐλπίσιν ἐξ ἐλπίδων καὶ ὑποσχέσεσιν.

[12] The so-called *interrogatio*, ἐρώτημα. ; cf. τίς οὐχὶ ἂν σοῦ κατέπτυσεν (*Dem.*) ; τίς οὐκ οἶδεν ; πῶς γὰρ οὔ ; πῶς οὐ δεινόν ἐστι ; κ.τ.λ.

to promise, pledge oneself, undertake—ἐγγυᾶσθαι.
to entertain a proposal—τοὺς λόγους δέχεσθαι, ἐπαινεῖν, προσδέχεσθαι.
the promise was fulfilled—ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη.
why ?—τοῦ χάριν ; τίνος ἕνεκα ; διὰ τί ;
to be the cause of a thing—αἴτιος γίγνεσθαί τινος.
to tend towards (of things)—συντείνειν εἴς τι.
to forget oneself—ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι ἑαυτοῦ ; opp. ἀναμιμνήσκεσθαι ἑαυτοῦ.
thank you for reminding me—εὖ ποιεῖς ἀναμνήσας με (opp. ἀδικεῖς), ἐς καλόν με ὑπέμνησας.
to communicate a thing—(ἀνα)κοινοῦν(οῦσθαι) τινί τι ; cf. κοινωνὸν ποιεῖσθαι.
to urge, induce—προτρέπειν, ἐπαίρειν, προάγειν εἴς τι.
to take counsel about—κοινολογεῖσθαι περί τινος.
to leave no resource untried—ἐπὶ πᾶν ἐλθεῖν.

VI ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MUSIC—MEDICINE.

to adapt to music—εἰς τὰ κιθαρίσματα ἐντείνειν.
music—μουσική.
to make a poem of—ἐς ᾠδάς τε καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ποίησιν θεῖναι (*Plat.*)
to refuse to licence a play—χόρον οὐ διδόναι.
an expert—ὁ ἐπαΐων (*Plat.*), ὁ τριβὴν ἔχων ἔν τινι.
to take up, take in hand—θεραπεύειν, μεταχειρίζεσθαι.
whether experts or amateurs—εἴτε δεινοὶ εἴτε ἰδιῶται.
a specialist—ὁ καθ’ ἕκαστον πεπαιδευμένος.
worth taking trouble about—ἀξιοσπούδαστος.
to apply oneself to, grapple with—ὁμόσε χωρεῖν τῷ ἔργῳ.
to write history—ξυγγράφειν.
to compile annals—ξυντιθέναι.
professors of medicine—οἱ μεταχειριζόμενοι τὴν ἰατρικήν.
to dissect—ἀνατέμνειν.
a doctor’s fee—τὰ σῶστρα, τὰ ἰατρεῖα.
the member of the college of physicians—ὁ τῶν Ἀσκληπιαδῶν (*Plat.*)
a most skilful doctor—ἰατρικώτατός τις.
to prescribe a certain treatment—θεραπείαν τινὰ προστάττειν.
I submit to surgeon’s knife and caustic—παρέχω ἐμαυτὸν

τέμνειν καὶ καίειν.

EDUCATION.

to go to school—φοιτᾶν εἰς διδασκάλου, εἰς διδασκάλεῖον.
to be an utter ignoramus (prov.)—μήτε νεῖν μήτε γράμματα ἐπίστασθαι (*Plat.*)
well-trained—ὁ καλῶς ἠγμένος (*Plat.*)
pupils—οἱ φοιτηταί, οἱ τρόφιμοι (*Plat.*)
a boy’s slave-tutor[13]—παιδαγωγός.
the superintendent of education—ὁ ἄρχων ὁ τῆς παιδείας ἐπιμελητὴς πάσης.
to keep school (i.e., teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, ψῆφοι)—διδάσκειν γράμματα.
the study of geography—ἡ περὶ γεωγραφικὴν διατριβή.
geometrical figures—διαγράμματα (*Plat.*)
to bisect—δίχα τέμνειν
arithmetic—ψῆφοι, λογισμός, ἀριθμητική.
to divide in seven—ἑπτὰ μέρη τέμνειν.
physical training (carried on in the παλαίστρα under a παιδοτρίβης)—γυμναστική.
to read aloud and learn by heart—ἀναγιγνώσκειν καὶ ἐκμανθάνειν.
Homer’s poems—τὰ τοῦ Ὁμήρου ἔπη.
to know by heart—ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν.
to give a liberal education—ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν.
propriety, etiquette—εὐκοσμία.
with grace and dignity like a gentleman—εὐσχημονῶς καὶ καλοῦ κἀγαθοῦ τρόποις.
with downcast eyes—κάτω κεκυφώς.
to deliver lectures—ἐπιδείξεις, ἀκροάσεις, ποιεῖσθαι.
to attend the lectures of Sophists—τῶν Σοφιστῶν ἀκροᾶσθαι.
practising javelin-throwing with his comrades in the gymnasium—μελετῶν μὲτα τῶν ἡλίκων ἀκοντίζειν ἐπὶ τῷ γυμνασίῳ.
long-distance runners develop the muscles of their legs—οἱ δολιχοδρόμοι τὰ σκέλη παχύνονται.
you admire some people for their wisdom—ἔστιν οὕστινας τεθαύμακας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ.

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[13]Boys, at six years old, were handed over to such a slave, whose chief duty was to escort his charge to and from school.

VII SPEECH AND WRITING.

SPEECH IN GENERAL.

with a loud voice—μεγαλῇ φωνῇ.
rough voiced—τραχὺς τῇ φωνῇ.
what every one talks of—τὸ θρυλούμενον.
to converse, argue with—διὰ λόγων ἔρχεσθαί τινι, εἰς λόγους ἰέναι τινι ; διαλέγεσθαι.
to begin to argue—εἰς ἀγῶνα λόγων ἀφίκεσθαι.
by way of insult—κατ’ ἐπήρειαν.
he abused me in most shocking language—ἐμὲ ῥητὰ καὶ ἄῤῥητα κακὰ ἐξεῖπε.
to speak ill of—ὀνείδη περιάπτειν.
to interchange arguments—λόγον δοῦναί τε καὶ δέξασθαι.
the disputed points—τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα.
what we call technical—ἃ δὴ τεχνικὰ προσαγορεύομεν.
to applaud—ἀνακροτεῖν τινι.
to express approval of—ἀποδέχεσθαι.
to speak through an interpreter—διὰ ἑρμηνέως λέγειν.
to be long-winded—μακρηγορεῖν.
a clever speaker—δεινὸς λέγειν, εἰπεῖν.[14]
to speak grandiloquently—καλλιεπεῖσθαι (*Plat.*)
witty, clever—ἀστεῖος, εὐτράπελος.
a brief, pithy remark—ῥῆμα βραχὺ καὶ συνεστραμμένον.
to say a smart thing—κομψεύεσθαι (*Plat.*)

PUBLIC SPEAKING—DELIVERY.

public speakers—{ οἱ λογοποιοῦντες (*Dem.*) / οἱ παριόντες.
to speak in public—δημηγορεῖν, παρελθεῖν πρὸς τὸ βῆμα.
to follow an argument closely—παρακολουθεῖν λόγῳ.
it occurs to me{ παρίσταταί (παρέστηκέ) μοι. / ἐς ἐπίνοιαν ἔρχομαι ὡς ...
I have finished my speech—καταβαίνω, ἐξέρα τὸ ὕδωρ.
to speak *ex tempore*—ἐξ ὑπογυίου, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα λέγειν.
to curry favour by one’s speeches—πρὸς χάριν δημηγορεῖν.
to cheat his hearers’ ears—κλέπτειν τὴν ἀκρόασιν (*Æsch.*)
to speak without pretence—οὐδὲν ὑποστειλάμενος λέγειν ; παῤῥησιάζεσθαι.
during the time allotted for my speech—ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι.

[14] Cf. δεινὸς πίνειν ; δεινὸς φαγεῖν, a glutton ; ὀξὺς βλέπειν, keen-sighted.

the sense (of a passage)—ἡ διάνοια (*Plat.*), ὃ νοεῖ ὁ λόγος.
he hinted, insinuated—ὑπῃνίττετο καὶ παρεδήλου.
to sum up, put in shortly—ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, ὡς συνελόντι, ὡς συντόμως, ὡς ἐν συντόμῳ εἰπεῖν.
in short—ἑνὶ λόγῳ, ἐν κεφαλαίοις.
…speaking generally …ὡς τὸ ὅλον, τὸ καθόλου εἰπεῖν, ὁλῶς δέ.
between ourselves—ὡς ἐν ἡμῖν εἰρῆσθαι.
impossible! How could he?—πόθεν ;
but I shall be told—ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία.
not to go into detail—ἵνα μὴ καθ’ ἕκαστα λέγω.
expressly—διαῤῥήδην, ἄντικρυς.
not a syllable—οὐδὲ γρῦ.
he never opened his mouth—οὐ διῆρε τὸ στόμα.
to prevent from getting a hearing—ἐκκλείειν τινὰ τοῦ λόγου τυγχάνειν.
as to our neighbours,—I mean the Phocians …—περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐγγύς,—λέγω δὲ τῶν Φωκέων.
now as proof of this—σημεῖον δέ.
the phrase, “I can’t say ”—τὸ οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν.
as Solon used to say—τὸ Σόλωνος.
you have asked a hard question, one which a person like myself can find no answer for—χαλεπὸν ἤρου καὶ οἵῳ γε ἐμοὶ παντάπασιν ἄπορον.
there seems to be something in what you say—δοκεῖς τι λέγειν.
to have on the tip of one’s tongue—ἀνὰ στόμα ἔχειν.
indescribable—λόγου μείζων.
words could not do justice to the deplorable state of affairs—οὐδ’ ἂν εἷς δύναιτ’ ἐφίκεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ τῶν ἐκεὶ κακῶν.
this stops their mouths—τοῦτο ἐμφράττει τὸ στόμα.
reason (or the reason of a thing), *ratio evincit*—ὁ λόγος αἱρεῖ.
in a few words—διὰ βραχέων.
to quote, cite—εἰς μέσον φέρειν, προφέρειν, ἐπάγεσθαι.

STYLE—READING.

prose—ψιλὸς λόγος (also in plur.)
in prose—ἄνευ μέτρου.
in verse—ἐν μέτρῳ.
tragic poets—οἱ περὶ τραγῳδίαν ποιηταί (*Plat.*)
to tell of in verse—ἐν ἔπεσι ποιεῖν.
I will say nothing not to the point—οὐδὲν ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος λέξω.

this is a digression—ταῦτα πάρεργα τυγχάνει λεγόμενα ; cf. ἐκβολὴν λόγου ποιεῖσθαι.
exaggeration (in rhetoric)—δείνωσις.
to exaggerate extravagantly—ὑπερβάλλων μεγαλύνειν.
to impute cowardice (rashness) to a man—καταγιγνώσκειν τινὸς δειλίαν (προπέτειαν καὶ ἀπόνοιαν).
to spread a report—διαδιδόναι, διασπείρειν λόγον, φήμην, εἰς πόλιν.
the report prevails—ὁ λόγος ἔχει, κατέχει.
to blab out secrets—ἐκλαλεῖν.
to mention a thing—μνείαν τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι.[15]
worth mention—ἀξιομνημόνευτος.[16]
we are discussing no ordinary subject—οὐ περὶ τοῦ ἐπιτυχόντος ὁ λόγος.
to get informed by letter—δι' ἐπιστολῆς πύθεσθαι.
to enter in a document—ἐγγράφειν εἰς γραμματεῖον.
a clerk, secretary—ὁ γραμματεύς.
to be in circulation (of books)—βαστάζεσθαι (*Arist.*)
to print—cf. ἀπομάσσω.
to read (to oneself), study—μελετᾶν βίβλιον (*Plat.*)
to read (aloud, usually)—ἀναγιγνώσκειν.
to read cursorily—ἐπιτρέχειν ἀναγιγνώσκων.
to read over a form of words (for another to repeat)—ὑπειπεῖν, ἐξηγεῖσθαι.

VIII PHILOSOPHY.

KINDS OF PHILOSOPHY—METHOD.

Zeno and Socrates and their schools or successors—Ζήνων καὶ Σωκράτης καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ τὰ παρ' ἑκατέρου διαδεχόμενοι.

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[15]Paraphrases with ποιεῖσθαι, common in all Greek, are especially common in Thucydides ; *e.g.*—

πλεῖν	=	τὸν πλοῦν	ποιεῖσθαι.
λέγειν	=	λόγους	”
διαιτᾶσθαι	=	διαίταν	”
πολεμεῖν	=	πόλεμον	”
ληΐζειν	=	λείαν	”
ἐπιμελεῖσθαι	=	ἐπιμέλειαν	”
σπουδάζειν	=	σπουδὴν	”
στρατεύειν	=	στρατείαν	”

Cf. ἀπόβασιν, μαρτυρίαν, πεῖραν, ἀναγωγὴν, ὁμολογίαν, ἀπόδειξιν, ποιεῖσθαι.

[16]Other noticeable compounds of ἄξιος are ἀξιοθέατος, ἀξιοσπούδαστος, ἀξιοθαύμαστος, ἀξιόλογος, ἀξιόπιστος, ἀξιόκτητος, ἀξιόχρεως.

the reformed school of Epicurus—οἱ ἐπανορθούμενοι τὰ τοῦ Ἐπικούρου.
those who dip deep into philosophy—οἱ πoῤῥω ἀεὶ φιλοσοφίας ἐλαύνοντες.
Thales’, Plato’s school—οἱ ἀμφί Θαλῆν, οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος.
philosophers—οἱ ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ διατρίβοντες.
a feast of reason—εὐωχεῖσθαι τοῦ λόγου, ἑστιᾶν τινα καλῶν λόγων (*Plat.*)
the sensual life—ἀπολαυστικὸς βίος ; cf. φιληδής.
the contemplative—θεωρητικός.
the intellectual—διανοητικός.
life of sensation—ζωὴ αἰσθητική.
life of nourishment and growth—ζωὴ θρεπτικὴ καὶ αὐξητική.
an individual living a solitary life—ὁ ζῶν βίον μονώτην.
active life—ὁ κατ’ ἐνέργειαν βίος.
to play the honest man—ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.
men of practical sense—οἱ φρονιμοί.
too superficial for our purpose—ἐπιπολαιότερον τοῦ ζητουμένου.
to refine about—ἐξακριβοῦν περὶ (ὑπὲρ).
to sketch—ὑποτυποῦν, ὑπογράφειν.
to fill in—ἀναγράψαι, πυκνὰ ἀπεργάζεσθαι.
roughly and in outline—παχυλῶς καὶ τύπῳ.
to draw conclusions—συμπεραίνειν, συλλογίζεσθαι καὶ συνάγειν.
it obscures the judgment—ἐπισκοτεῖ τῇ κρίσει.
to criticise—ἀποδέχεσθαι (ἢ δυσχεραίνειν).
unprejudiced (lit. unbribed)—ἀδέκαστοι.
current opinions—αἱ μάλιστα ἐπιπολάζουσαι δόξαι, τὸ νομιζόμενον περὶ.
I consider worth mentioning—μνησθῆναι ἀξιῶ ; cf. ἀξιόλογος.
to resume—ἐπανελθεῖν ἐπὶ.
to return—λέγωμεν ὅθεν παρεξέβημεν.
to speculate in vain—τὴν ἄλλως θεωρεῖν.
to repeat—ὑμνεῖν (*Plat.*)
the discussion will be endless—εἰς ἄπειρον πρόεισιν ὁ λόγος.
concise—συνεστραμμένος.
to narrate—διϊέναι, διεξελθεῖν.
to begin thoroughly to investigate (Prov.)—ἀφ’ ἑστίας ἄρχεσθαι ἐξετάζειν (*Plat.*)
the premises—ἐξ ὧν ὁ λόγος.
before the discussion is finished—μεσοῦντος τοῦ λόγου.
a mere truism—ὁμολογούμενόν τι.

to speak frankly—παῤῥησιάζεσθαι.

ARGUMENT—INFERENCE—DEBATE.

deductive inductive	} reasoning {	οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχῶν οἱ ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς	} λόγοι.

by the way—μεταξὺ τῶν λόγων.
generalities—τὰ ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ.
over and over again—ἐπαναλαμβάνων.
to pass on—ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἀφείσθω (παραλείπωμεν) ; cf. ἐῶ χαίρειν.
so far so good—καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα.
this makes me hesitate to speak—τοῦτο ὄκνον ἐντίθησι (τοῦ) λέγειν.
in order to follow the argument easily—τοῦ εὐπαρακολουθήτου ἕνεκα.
to maintain a paradox—θέσιν διαφυλάττειν.
at random (to speak)—εἰκῆ, φορτικῶς, χύδην, ὅτι ἂν ἐπέλθῃ λέγειν (*Isocr.*)
to have an instinctive idea—μαντεύομαι.
to extemporise (also to act or speak unadvisedly)—αὐτοσχεδιάζειν.
to analyse a matter—διέλεσθαι πρᾶγμα.
to elucidate—διασαφῆσαι.
to define—τιθέναι.
to agree—συνᾴδει (ὁ λόγος).
to be out of harmony with—διαφωνεῖν.
development—ἐπίδοσις.
the sequel, result—τὰ ἑπόμενα, τὸ σύμβαινον.
it jars on one’s feelings—πλημμελὲς ἂν εἴη ; cf.θλίβει καὶ λυμαίνεται.
it differs in importance—διαφέρει μεγέθει καὶ μικρότητι.
it affects, influences—ἔχει ῥοπὴν (καὶ βρῖθος) πρός τι (cf. Lat. *momentum*).

PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS.

the fact—τὸ ὅτι.
the reason—τὸ διότι.
the relation—τὸ πρός τι.
relatively—τὰ μὲν ἡμῖν (πρὸς ἡμᾶς).
absolutely—τὰ δὲ ἁπλῶς, καθ’ αὑτά, ἀτεχνῶς.
semblance—τό τί ἐστι.

we must define moderation—τί τὸ μέτριον ῥητέον.
value, quality—τὸ ποῖον.
quantity—τὸ πόσον.
is predicated in as many senses—ἰσαχῶς λέγεται.
objective—τὸ τοῦ πράγματος.
relative—τὸ πρὸς ἡμᾶς.
doubt, hesitation—τὸ ἀμφιδοξεῖν ; cf. ἐπαμφοτερίζειν.
induction—ἐπαγωγή.
the universal—τὸ καθόλου.
the particular—τὸ κατὰ μέρος, τὸ καθ’ ἕκαστον.
the inseparable properties of magnitudes—τὰ συμβεβηκότα πάθη τοῖς μεγέθεσι.
principle, deliberate choice—προαίρεσις.
moral principle—ἠθική (*Arist.*)
appetites—ὁρμαί (*Arist.*)
to gravitate towards—ἀπονεύειν πρὸς.
excellence—τὸ εὖ.
good and so forth—ἀγαθὸν καὶ πᾶν ὅ τι τοιοῦτον.
distinctive, the proper term, absolute—κύριος.
to know by hearsay, tradition—ἀκοήν τινος παραδέχεσθαι.
give audience to—λόγον διδόναι (*Dem.*)
to be keen on a thing—σπουδάζειν ἐπὶ.
attend—προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν, τὴν γνώμην.
his sole interest is—οὐδὲν ἄλλο μέλει ἢ.
aim at—στοχάζομαι (τινος).
I am absorbed in—ὅλος πρός τινι γίγνομαι.
his object—οὗ ἐφίεται.
aim and object—ἆθλον καὶ τέλος.
to use all his endeavours—πάντα τὰ αὐτοῦ εἰς τοῦτο συντείνειν.
eagerly—συντόνως.
of some such sort—τοιουτότροπος.
hardly any one—οὐδεὶς ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν (with negatives and numerals), ἤ τις ἢ οὐδείς.
hardly anything—ὀλίγου οὐδέν.
much less I then—πολλοῦ ἄρα δέω ἔγωγε.
in all probability—ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων.
pretty nearly, as a rule—σχεδόν τι.
most certainly, above all—παντὸς μᾶλλον, πρὸ παντός.
somehow or other—ἀμῶς γέ πως.
partly—τὸ μὲν τὸ δ’ οὔ.
not only …but also, for one thing …for another—ἅμα μὲν …ἅμα δὲ.

to say yes[17] (no) to a question { ὁμολογεῖν τὰ ἐρωτώμενα. / ἔξαρνος εἶναι τὰ ἐρωτώμενα.
with few exceptions—ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος (τὸ πολύ).
there is one alternative—ἔτι ἓν λείπεται.
for your sake—σὴν χάριν.
to the best of my power—εἰς δύναμιν

IX EMOTIONS, CHARACTER.

DESPAIR—FEAR.

despondency—τὸ ἄθυμον[18] (τῆς γνώμης).
in utter despair—ἀπογνόντες ἅπαντα.
they were despondent and retreated—
(ἅτε) ἀθυμοῦντες
διὰ τὴν ἀθυμίαν
πολλῇ ἀθυμίᾳ
διὰ τὸ ἀθυμεῖν
διὰ το ἄθυμον τῆς γνώμης
ἐν ᾧ ἠθύμουν
ἀθύμως ἔχοντες
δι᾽ ἀθυμίας ἐλθόντες
εἰς τοσοῦτο ἀθυμίας ἦλθον ὥστε
ἅτε οὐδαμῶς εὐθυμοῦντες
} ἀπεχώρησαν.
they lost heart—ἥττηντο ταῖς γνώμαις.
worn out—κόπῳ ἑαλωκότες, ἀπειρηκώς, ἀπειπών.
to be broken in spirit—ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ.
makes him despondent—ἀθυμίαν αὐτῷ παρέχει.
" with his tail between his legs "—ὥσπερ ὄνοι τὰ ὦτα ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἔχοντες (*Plat.*)
his success has begun to cause disaffection—τὸ εὖ πράττειν ἀφορμὴ τοῦ κακῶς φρονεῖν γίγνεται.

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[17]For answers in dialogue, cf. δῆλον ὅτι ; μάλιστα certainly ; ἥκιστά γε ; πάνυ μὲν οὖν ; πῶς γὰρ οὔ ; παντάπασί γε ; πάνυ γε ; τί μήν, of course ; ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ ; πάντως δήπου ; ἔοικεν, it seems so ; φαίνεται ; κινδυνεύει, it seems probable, perhaps ; ἔστι γάρ ; ναί, yes ; οὐ δῆτα, οὐδαμῶς, not at all ; ἀληθῆ, καλῶς λέγεις.

[18]For the substitution of neuter participles and adjectives for substantive ideas, cf. τὸ φιλότιμον, ambition ; τὸ φιλόπολι, patriotism ; τὸ θαρσοῦν courage ; τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης, indignation ; τὸ ἀνειμένον τῆς γνώμης, vacillation ; τὸ ἄπραγμον, inactive people ; τὸ δραστήριον, vigorous people ; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, the Greeks ; τὸ ἐπικουρικόν, the auxiliary forces ; τὸ τοῦ πολέμου, the war.

he could not decide on his course of action—ἀπόρως εἶχε τί χρῷτο τῷ πράγματι.
to be doubtful—ἀμφιγνοεῖν, διστάζειν.
to regard as doubtful—ἐς ἀμφίβολον θέσθαι.
to be at a loss, embarrassed—ἀπορεῖν, ἀπορίᾳ συνέχεσθαι.
to recover self-possession—ἐν ἑαυτῷ γίγνεσθαι, ἐμαυτὸν συναγείρω.
I was no longer embarrassed—ἡ θρασύτης μοι συνηγείρετο (*Plat.*)
if it does not seem too incredible to say so—μὴ λίαν παράδοξον ᾖ εἰπεῖν.
sufferings too deep for tears—μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα πεπονθέναι.
to terrify—ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάναι.
they are in a dying fright of such expeditions—τεθνᾶσι τῷ δέει τοὺς τοιούτους ἀποστόλους.
to be apprehensive of—ὀῤῥωδεῖν (*Thuc.*)
the citizens as individuals are prosperous, the city as a community is not so—καθ’ ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν εὐπραγεῖν ἡ πόλις, ἀθρόα δὲ σφάλλεται.
they changed,—as a mob usually does—μετέβαλον τὰς γνώμας,—ὅπερ φιλεῖ ὅμιλος ποιεῖν.
they changed their opinions—ἀλλοιότεροι ἐγένοντο τὰς γνώμας, ἠλλοίωντο τὰς γνώμας.
they regretted they had rejected the truce—μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι.
they surpass themselves in courage—θαρσαλεώτεροί εἰσιν ἑαυτῶν.
to be laughed at—γελᾶσθαι, γέλωτα ὀφλισκάνειν ἐπί τινι.
what makes you forbid this ?—τί παθὼν ἀπαγορεύεις τοῦτο ;

DISPOSITION—TEMPER.

your bitter and fierce disposition—τὸ τῆς διανοίας πικρὸν καὶ ἄγριον.
rash and headstrong nature—θρασύτης καὶ προπέτεια.
to act moderately—μετριάζειν.
it is human nature to tyrannise over the weak—πέφυκε τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν τοῦ εἴκοντος.
orderly behaviour—τὸ εὔκοσμον.
modest—προσεσταλμένος (*Plat.*)
to be angry—δυσκολῶς ἔχειν, ἐν ὀργῇ ποιεῖσθαι (*Dem.*), δι’ ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινά, ὀργίλως ἔχειν τινί, θυμοῦσθαι, ὀργίζεσθαι.
to inflict blows on—πληγὰς ἐντείνειν τινί.

besides the insults I sustained—χωρὶς ὧν ὑβρίσθην.
the victim of many outrages—ἄλλα πολλὰ και βίαια παθών.
to behave insolently on every occasion—ἀσελγείᾳ χρῆσθαι πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀεί.
to be at variance with—διαβεβλημένος εἶναι πρὸς (*Arist.*), διαφόρως ἔχειν πρὸς.
to blame, rebuke—ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν τινά, ἐπιτιμᾶν τινι (*Dem.*), ἐπιπλήττειν.
to be liable to an imputation—αἰτίαν ἔχειν.
to behave in hostile (friendly) fashion to—ἐχθρῶς (φιλικῶς) προσφέρεσθαι, διακεῖσθαι, πρὸς ; cf. φίλον ἐμαυτὸν παρέχω.
to despise—ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ποιεῖσθαί τινα.
to depreciate—ψέγειν, καταμέμφεσθαι, διασύρειν.
to esteem—περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι.
to be grateful—χάριν τινὶ ἔχειν, εἰδέναι.
to serve—διακονεῖν, ὑπηρετεῖν, ὑπουργεῖν, μισθοφορεῖν, δουλεύειν.
to intend—ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, ἐπινοεῖν, διανοεῖσθαι, γνώμην, διάνοιαν ἔχειν.
it occurs to me to ...παρίσταταί μοι ...(inf.) (*Dem.*)
to be vexed—δυσχερῶς ἔχειν, δυσχεραίνειν, δυσανασχετεῖν.
to suspect—ὑποπτεύειν, ὕποπτος γένεσθαι, ὑποτοπεύειν, ὑφορᾶν.
to admire—ἄγαμαι (*Plat.*)
to court, flatter—θωπεύειν, κολακεύειν.
to be careful—εὐλαβεῖσθαι.
to dissemble—ὑποστέλλεσθαι.
a rational man—ὁ λόγον ἔχων.
eccentric people—οἱ ἀλλόκοτοι (*Plat.*)
sensible people—οἱ νοῦν ἔχοντες ; cf. νουνεχόντως.
to enjoy brilliant success—τύχῃ λαμπρᾷ χρῆσθαι.
to be unfortunate—συμφοραῖς περιπεσεῖν, κακοπαθεῖν καὶ ἀτυχεῖν τὰ μέγιστα.
puffed up by success—τῷ ὀρθουμένῳ ἐπαιρόμενος.
he does not succeed in ...—οὐ προχωρεῖ αὐτῷ.
wanting in feeling—ἀναίσθητος ; cf. ἀναλγησία.
he sympathised with me in my undeserved distress—σφόδρα ἐσπούδασεν ἐφ' οἷς ἠδικημένῳ μοι συνῄδει.
versatility—εὐτραπελία, τὸ εὐτράπελον.
foolish and somewhat flippant—εὐήθης καὶ ὑπό τι ἀσεβής.
to consider fools those who gave their lives for freedom—τῶν ὕπερ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τελευτήσαντων παράνοιαν καταγνῶναι.

ABILITY—REFINEMENT.

a gentle man—γεννάδας τις καὶ πρᾶος.
men of refinement—οἱ χαρίεντες.
lack of education—ἀπαιδευσία.
to be very circumspect about—πολλὴν περιωπήν τινος ποιεῖσθαι.
shrewd—ἀγχίνους.
conservative—φυλακτικός.
vulgarity and want of taste—βαναυσία καὶ ἀπειροκαλία.
anybody, ordinary—ὁ τυχών.
average mortals—οἱ πολλοί.
extraordinary—οἱ περισσοί.
inconsistent and volatile—ποικίλος τις καὶ εὐμετάβολος.
any one can do ...—παντός ἐστι τὸ ...(inf.)
men of respectable ability—οἱ σπουδαῖοι (opp. φαῦλος).
individual character—τὸ αὐτοφυὲς ἑκάστου.
those who are incapable of excellence—οἱ πεπηρωμένοι πρὸς ἀρετήν.
one of the ablest men of his day—ξύνεσιν οὐδενὸς τῶν ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῦ λειπόμενος.
uniting power to his natural common-sense—γενόμενος μετὰ τοῦ ξυνετοῦ καὶ δυνατός.
men of administrative ability—οἱ πράγμασι χρῆσθαι ἐπιστάμενοι.
vigorous all round—δραστήριος ἐς τὰ πάντα.
disagreeable in society—βαρὺς τοῖς συνοῦσι, χαλεπὸς συγγενέσθαι.
to be troublesome—πράγματα παρέχειν.
in jest and earnest—μετά τε παιδίας καὶ σπουδῆς.
to have little common-sense—σμικρὸν νοῦν κεκτῆσθαι.
a one-sided man—τὴν φύσιν μονόκωλον ἔχειν (*Arist.*)
they were now less sensitive to their individual losses—ἀμβλύτεροι ἤδη περὶ τὰ οἰκεῖα σφάλματα ὄντες.
masterly in power of conception and power of expression—κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ἃ γνοίη εἰπεῖν.
the whole Greek world was in suspense—πᾶσα ἡ Ἕλλας μετέωρος ἦν.
the majority were angry with the Athenians—οὕτως ὀργῇ εἶχον οἱ πλείους τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (so ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν).
the most prominent men in Greece—πασῶν τῶν πόλεων οἱ μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ ἀξιολογώτατοι.
they were very much vexed at having to desert their homes—ἐβαρύνοντο καὶ χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἰκίας καταλιπόντες ; cf.

χαλεπαίνειν.
the land being still unharmed by plunderers—τῆς γῆς ἔτι ἀκεραίου οὔσης.

X VIRTUE AND VICE.

we should all run away from intemperance—ἀκολασίαν φευκτέον ὡς ἔχει ποδῶν ἕκαστος (*Plat.*)
hereditary virtues—αἱ προσήκουσαι ἀρεταί.
to make excuses—σκήπτεσθαί τι.
to have recourse to excuses—εἰς προφάσεις καὶ σκήψεις καταφεύγειν.
to deceive—παρακρούειν καὶ φενακίζειν.
there is nothing sound about him—ἐν αὐτῷ οὐχ ὁτιοῦν ἔσθ' ὑγιές.
a man of unimpeachable veracity—ἀνὴρ οὐδαμῶς οἷός τε ψεύδεσθαι.
to persuade by deceitful means—ἀπάταις καὶ ψευδολογίαις χρώμενος πείθειν.
I am not posing and pretending in the face of recent events—οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβεβηκόσι πλάττομαι καὶ προσποιοῦμαι.
he pretended to be grieved—ὀδύρεσθαι δὴ προσεποιεῖτο.
to be allured by …—δελεάζεσθαι ὑπὸ.
to make specious, alluring proposals—ἐφολκά, ἐπαγωγὰ (καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα) λέγειν.
more specious than true—προσαγωγότερον τῇ ἀκροάσει ἢ ἀληθέστερον.
ostensibly …really—πρόφασιν μὲν …τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς.
to pursue one's private advantages—ἐπὶ τὸ λυσιτελοῦν αὑτοῖς ἕκαστοι χωροῦσιν.
to be selfish—πολλὰ ἰδίᾳ πλεονεκτῆσαι.
to meddle—κινεῖν τὰ ἀκίνητα, περισσὰ πράσσειν.
to mould, oneself to a worse type—αὑτὸν ἐκμάττειν τε καὶ ἐνιστάναι εἰς τοὺς τῶν κακιόνων τύπος (*Plat.*)
your own deficiencies—τὰ καθ' ὑμᾶς ἐλλείμματα.
the man who said this was a worthless casuist and shall smart for it—πονηροῦ ταῦτ' ἐστὶ σοφίστου καὶ οἰμωξομένου ; cf. κλαίων.
to play the coward—φιλοψυχεῖν.
drunken revellers—οἱ παροινοῦντες.
a foot-pad, cut-purse—λωποδύτης.
a burglar—τοιχώρυχος.
sacrilege—ἱερῶν κλοπαί.

XI RELIGION.

worship of the gods, religion—ἡ τῶν θεῶν θεραπεία, τὰ ἱερά, τὰ θεῖα,[19] θρησκεία.
by God's will—σὺν Θεῷ, οὐκ ἄνευ θεοῦ.
to be religions—εὐσεβεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεούς.
religious liberty—ἡ ἐλευθερία ἡ περὶ τὰ θεῖα.
a teacher of religion—ὁ τῶν θείων διδάσκαλος, ἱερολόγος, ἱεροφάντης.
religious mysteries—αἱ τελεταί.
you have several claims on Heaven's favour—πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς εἰς τὸ τὴν παρὰ θεῶν εὔνοιαν ἔχειν κεκτῆσθε.
as an act of religion—τοῦ θείου χάριν.
to keep a birthday feast—τὰ γενέθλια ἑστιᾶν.[20]
to Apollo's temple—εἰς Ἀπόλλωνος.
to dedicate a statue in a temple—εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν ἄγαλμα ἀνατιθέναι.
to set up a bronze statue of a man—Χαλκοῦν τινα ἱστάναι.
to celebrate sacred rites—θεραπεύειν τὰ ἱερά.
the sacrifices before crossing were unfavourable—τὰ διαβατήρια οὐ προὐχώρει αὐτῷ.
from heaven—ἀπὸ τοῦ θείου.
to sacrifice—θύειν, θυσίαν ποιεῖν (ποιεῖσθαι), ἱερεύειν (of the priest).
to say one's prayers—εὐχὰς ποιεῖσθαι, εὔχεσθαι τῷ θεῷ.
my prayer has been heard—εὐξάμενος ἔτυχον ὧν ἐδεήθην.
to pour a libation—σπένδειν.
the oracle ordains—ἀναιρεῖ ὁ θεὸς (c. inf.) ; cf. χρῄζειν, χρησμῳδεῖν.
to consult an oracle—μαντεύεσθαι, χρῆσθαι τῷ θεῷ, ἐρωτᾶν, ἐπέρεσθαι τὸν θεόν, χρηστηριάζεσθαι.
Athena, our tutelary deity—ἡ Ἀθηνὰ ἡ τὴν πόλιν εἰληχυῖα.

XII DOMESTIC LIFE.

domestic arrangements—τὰ ἀμφὶ τὴν δίαιταν.

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[19] For τὰ θεῖα lit. all we hold sacred, religion, as an abstract, cf. the Thucydidean τὸ φιλόπολι, patriotism ; τὸ φιλότιμον, ambition ; τὸ θυμούμενον τῆς γνώμης, indignation ; τὸ θαρσοῦν, courage ; τὸ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος, the uncertainty of the future ; &c.

[20] Cf. ἑορτάζειν, θύειν, πανηγυρίζειν τὰ σωτήρια, τὰ μειλίχια, τὰ γαμήλια, τὰ διαβατήρια, τὰ εὐαγγέλια, τὰ ἐπινίκια, τὰ ἐτήσια, τὰ εἰσιτήρια, τὰ κατοικέσια.

to live at home—ἔνδον διατρίβειν.
to be away from home on business—ἀποδημεῖν κατὰ ἐργασίαν, ἐμπορίαν.
to live a conventional life—ἐν τῷ καθεστηκότι (εἰωθότι) τρόπῳ βιοτεύειν, διάγειν.
goods, fixtures, apparatus—ἡ κατασκευή.
mode of life—δίαιτα.
pursuits—ἐπιτηδεύματα.
to have social intercourse with—ὁμιλεῖν, συνεῖναι, συγγίγνεσθαι, συνδιατρίβειν, πλησιάζειν.
neighbours—οἱ ἐχόμενοι, οἱ πέλας, οἱ πλήσιον, οἱ πρόσοικοι.
our social intercourse is unrestrained—ἀνεπαχθῶς τὰ ἴδια προσομιλοῦμεν.
to be a cleverer cook—καλλίον φρονεῖν περὶ ὄψου σκευασίας (*Plat.*)
at dinner—ἐπὶ δείπνῳ, μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντες.
to sing over one's cups—ἐπὶ τῇ κύλικι ᾄδειν.
to drink water to one's food—ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὕδωρ πίνειν.
about breakfast-time—περὶ ἀρίστου ὥραν.
to recline (for meals)—κατακλίνεσθαι, κατάκειμαι.
light breakfast—ἀκρατισμός.
lunch (about noon)—ἄριστον.
to lunch—ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.
dinner (about 4 or 5 p.m.)—δεῖπνον.
supper—δόρπον.
to dine together, sharing the expenses—ἀπὸ συμβολῶν δειπνεῖν.
to serve up porridge, fish, bread—παρατιθέναι μᾶζαν, ἰχθῦς, ἄρτον.
to take a siesta—μεσημβριάζων εὕδειν.
clothing himself as a beggar—λαβὼν πτωχικὴν στολήν.
the second storey of a house—τὸ ὑπερῷον.
to knock at the door—κόπτειν, κρούειν τὴν θύραν, κρούειν τὰ ῥόπτρα (the knocker).
the house has a southern aspect—ἡ οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν ἀναπέπταται.
the foundations are of various kinds of stone—οἱ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται.
furniture—τὰ ἔπιπλα.
the windows—αἱ θυρίδες.
to shut the door—ἐφελκύσασθαι, ἐπισπάσασθαι τὴν θύραν ; cf. ἐπισπαστήρ, a handle.
he slammed the door to with all his might—ὡς οἷός τ' ἦν ἐπήραξε τὴν θύραν (*Plat.*)

to answer the door to some one—ὑπακούειν τινί (*Plat.*)
is the lady of the house at home?—ἆρ' ἔνδον ἡ δέσποινα ;
she is engaged—οὐ σχολὴ αὐτῇ.
at a social gathering—ἐν συνουσίᾳ τινὶ καὶ διατριβῇ, ἐν δείπνῳ καὶ συνόδῳ κοινῇ.
the events of everyday life—τὰ ἐγκύκλια καὶ τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν γιγνόμενα.
in the regular round of duty—ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περιόδῳ.

XIII COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

FARMS—PRODUCE.

those of you engaged in agriculture—οἱ γεωργοῦντες ὑμῶν.
the price of corn fell—ἐπανέστηκεν ὁ σῖτος.
farms bringing in an income of £235—γεωργίαι τάλαντον ἔχουσαι πρόσοδον.
mountain pastures—ἐσχατιαί, φελλεῖς.
plantations (vineyards or orchards)—γῆ πεφυτευμένη.
arable land—γῆ ψιλή.
to grow olive-oil (wine)—γεωργεῖν τὸ ἔλαιον (οἶνον).
to farm—τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι, θεραπεύειν (*Plat.*)
plants, crops—τὰ ἐκ γῆς φυόμενα.
butter—ἐλαῖον ἀπὸ γάλακτος.
barrenness (thin soil)—τὸ λεπτόγεων.
produce in season—τὰ ὡραῖα.
vine-dressing—ἡ ἀμπελουργική.
Land enough for pasture and tillage—χώρα ἱκανὴ νέμειν τε καὶ ἀροῦν.
to break up land into furrows with the plough—ἀρότρῳ ἀναῤῥηγνύναι (*Herod.*)
cream—τὸ ἐφιστάμενον (γάλα) (*Herod.*)
to reap as one sows (prov.)— αἰσχρῶς μὲν ἔσπειρας κακῶς δὲ ἐθέρισας.
to sow on stony ground (prov. of wasted labour)—σπείρειν εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους.
to reap barley—κριθὰς θερίζειν.
ground corn—σῖτος ἀληλεσμένος.
to breed horses—ἱπποτροφεῖν.
to tame (an animal)—τιθασεύειν.
to tend flocks (*i.e.*, any four-footed tame animals)—πρόβατα

ποιμείνειν.
when there was a world-wide famine—σιτοδείας παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις γενομένης.

BUSINESS—MANUFACTURES.

the ports are closed—τὰ ἐμπόρια κεκλειμένα ἐστί.
there was much difficulty in selling goods—πολλὴ ἀπρασία ἦν.
manufactures—τὰ δημιουργουμένα (*Plat.*)
business—ἐργασία.
below its value—ἔλαττον τῆς ἀξίας.
to make a profit of ...(metaph.)—ἐργολαβεῖν ἔν τινι ; cf. μισθαρνεῖν.
to have business with—χρηματίζεσθαι, πράττειν, τινὶ περί τινος.
to reap profit from a thing—λῆμα λαβεῖν ἀπό τινος.
to pay by instalments—ταξάμενος ἐκτίνειν ; κατὰ χρόνους ἀποδοῦναι.
in the forenoon—περὶ πλήθουσαν ἀγοράν.
a barber's, leatherseller's, perfumer's shop—κουρεῖον, σκυτοτομεῖον, μυροπώλιον.
a shop—ἐργαστήριον.
he was proprietor of a brass-foundry—ἐκέκτητο χαλκοτύπους.
to melt down a bronze statue—χαλκοῦν ἀνδρίαντα συγχωνεύειν.
mining works—ἐργαστήριον μεταλλικόν.
to get a statue made according to a written contract—ἀνδρίαντα ἐκδιδόναι κατὰ συγγραφήν.
commerce, exchange—ἡ μεταβλητική (sc. τέχνη) (*Arist.*)
wholesale merchants—ἔμποροι.
retail dealers[21]—κάπηλοι.
shopwomen—αἱ ἐπὶ ἐργαστηρίων καθεζόμεναι.
a sample (also warehouse for storing goods)—δεῖγμα.
to hawk, cry salt fish—τὸ τάριχος ἀποκηρύττειν.
the fish-market—οἱ ἰχθῦς, ἡ ἰχθυόπωλις ἀγορά.
market-superintendents—οἱ ἀγορανόμοι.
banking, exchange, money-business—τοκισμός.

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[21] For the sale of goods in general, cf. *Plat. Rep. ii.* p. 371.

BANKING—EXPORT AND IMPORT.

the bankers—οἱ τραπεζῖται, οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν τραπεζῶν.
to bank with some one—χρῆσθαι τῇ τραπέζῃ τινός.
a deposit at the bank—παρακαταθήκη.
a banker’s account—τραπεζιτικὸς λόγος.
a great deal of money passes through bankers’ hands—οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς τραπέζαις πολλὰ χρήματα διαχειρίζουσιν.
to exchange gold for silver—χρυσωνεῖν.
banking—τὸ τραπεζιτεύειν.
to change gold for smaller coins—κατακερματίζειν.
false coin—ἀργύριον κίβδηλον (opp. δόκιμον) ; cf. παρακόπτειν.
to embezzle—ὑφαιρεῖσθαί τινός τι ; (of public monies) κλέπτειν τὰ δημόσια, σφετερίζεσθαι.
a forgery (general), a fraud—πλάσμα τι καὶ σκευώρημα.
he forged a seal and opened the letter—παραποιησάμενος σφραγῖδα λύει τὰς ἐπιστολάς.
to forge (a document)—παραχαράττειν ; cf. διαφθείρειν.
a deposit, earnest-money—ἀῤῥαβών, τὸ προτίμιον, ἡ πρόδοσις.
lending money on ships or exported goods, bottomry—ἔκδοσις, τόκοι ναυτικοί.
freight, money paid for transport—ἀγωγῆς μισθός, τὸ ναῦλον.
a loan on freightage for the journey out (and back)—δάνεισμα ἐπὶ ναύλῳ ἑτερόπλουν (ἀμφοτερόπλουν).
[22]$1\frac{1}{2}$ talent (£352)—τρία ἡμιτάλαντα.
[23]$2\frac{1}{2}$ talents—τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον.
to sail as supercargo—συμπλεῖν διοπτεύων τὴν ναῦν.
exportation—κατακομιδή (lit., bringing down to the sea for export), ἐκκομιδή, ἐξαγωγή, τὸ ἐξεμπολᾶν.
imported corn—σῖτος ἐπείσακτος.
articles of export—τὰ ἐξαγώγιμα (opp. τὰ εἰσαγώγιμα).

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[22]The true purchasing power of money, the ratio of its value to other commodities, is best shown by actual prices. Thus a *medimnus* of corn cost in 600 B.C. 1 drachma, in 390 B.C. 3 drachmas, in 335 B.C. 5 drachmas, whilst in 328 B.C. a decree of the people fixed the price of a *medimnus* of wheat for offering at the Eleusinian temple at 6 drachmas. Similarly, in 410 B.C. an ox for sacrifice cost 51 drachmas, in 347 B.C. 77 in 329 B.C. 400. Cf. Gilbert, Staats Alt. ii. 369.

[23]The Attic money-table:—

6 ὀβολοί	=	1 δραχμή	=	about a franc.
100 δραχμαί	=	1 μνᾶ	=	about £4.
60 μναῖ	=	1 τάλαντον	=	about £235.
Thus 1 ὀβολός	=	about $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.		

importation—ἀντίληψις, ἐσκομιδή, ἐπαγωγή.
inspectors of corn imports—οἱ σιτοφύλακες.
import duty—φόρος ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰσαγωγίμων φορτίων.
to import corn—σιτηγεῖν.
a bond in acknowledgment of a loan—συμβόλαιον, συγγραφή.
mercantile contracts—τὰ συμβόλαια, τὰ ἐμπορικά ; cf. συνθῆκαι, συγγραφαί.
an acknowledgment, I.O.U.—χειρόγραφον, ἀποχή.
a bond for money lent on freights to Athens—τὰ Ἀθήναζε συμβόλαια.

CREDIT—RATE OF INTEREST.

to settle with, satisfy my creditors—διαλύειν οἱς ὤφειλον.
to become bankrupt—ἀνασκευάζεσθαι, ἐκστῆναι τῶν ὄντων, χρήμασιν ἀπειπεῖν.
to buy on credit—ἐπ' ἀναβολῇ ὠνὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
credit is the soul of commerce—πίστις ἀφορμὴ πασῶν μεγίστη πρὸς χρηματισμόν.
capital—ἡ ἀφορμή ; (as opp. to interest) τὸ τοῦ ἀρχαίου κεφάλαιον.
interest—τόκος.
to borrow (lend) at interest—ἐπὶ τόκῳ δανείζεσθαι (δανείζειν).
the principal—τὸ ἀρχαῖον, τὸ κεφάλαιον.
interest at 1 (2) per cent—ἡ ἑκατοστή (πεντηκοστή).
10 per cent—ἐπὶ πέντε ὀβολοῖς (*i.e.*, five obols per month for every mina), or τόκοι ἐπιδέκατοι (*i.e.* interest at the rate of a tenth).
16 per cent—ἐπ' ὀκτὼ ὀβολοῖς.
$17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent—ἡμιμναῖος τόκος.
12 per cent—ἐπὶ δραχμῇ, or ἐπόγδοοι τόκοι.[24]
20 per cent—τόκος ἐπίπεμπτος.
5 per cent—ἐπὶ τρίτῳ ἡμιοβολίῳ ; cf. εἰκοστή.
to bring in interest—τοκοφορεῖν.
compound interest—τόκοι τόκων, τόκοι ἐπίτοκοι.
the landlord …the tenant—ὁ μισθῶν (ὁ γεωμόρος) …ὁ μισθούμενος (*Dem.*)
a dwelling-house (let to tenants) brings in rent[25]—συνοικία

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[24]*I.e.*, the interest expressed by the proportion of capital paid as interest *per annum.*

[25]According to Is. ii. 42, land in Thria worth 150 minæ brought in 12 minæ rent, *i.e.*, 8 per cent of the capital, and a farm worth 5000 drachmæ yielded 600 drachma as rent yearly, *i.e.*, 12 per cent. Also a house at Eleusis brought

ναῦλον φέρει.
property bringing in interest—χρῆμα ἐνεργόν (opp. ἀργόν).
real property—ἔγγειος, φανερὰ οὐσία ; cf. ἀγροί, κλῆρος.
to convert real property into money—φανερὰν οὐσίαν ἐξαργυρίζειν ; cf. ἀφανῆ καταστῆσαι τὴν οὐσίαν.
security on movable property—ἐνέχυρον.
security on real property—ὑποθήκη.
property mortgaged—οὐσία ὑπόχρεως.
to mark a house as mortgaged—ὅρον (*a stone slab*) ἐπιστῆσαι ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας.
an unencumbered estate—ἄστικτον χώριον.
to borrow (lend) on mortgage—ἀποτιμᾶν.

XIV THE STATE.

OFFICE—POLITICS.

to take up politics—τὰ πολιτικὰ, τὰ δημόσια πράττειν, τὰ τῆς πόλεως μεταχειρίζεσθαι.
the government—οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασι, οἱ προεστῶτες.
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasurer—ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως (ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει), οἱ ταμίαι.
the ministers—οἱ πολιτευόμενοι, οἱ σύμβουλοι, οἱ τὰ κοινὰ πράττοντες.
public conduct, policy—τὰ πεπολιτευμένα ; cf. πολιτεία, τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα.
the commonwealth—τὸ κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως (*Plat.*)
state secrets—ἀπόῤῥητα (*Dem.*)
a cabinet minister—ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀποῤῥήτων.
to direct the course of events—ἀπευθύνειν τὰ πράγματα.
he considers his share of glory less than his success warrants—τὴν δόξαν ἐλάττω ἢ πρὸς τὸ κατόρθωμα νομίζει.
our prestige—τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς πόλεως.
a statesman with some useful proposal—χρήσιμόν τι ἐσκεμμένος.
you must grapple with your political difficulties—ἀντιληπτέον ὑμῖν ἐστι τῶν πραγμάτων.
he especially excels in military organisation—πρὸς τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ταχὺ καὶ κατὰ καιρὸν πράττεσθαι πολλῷ προέχει.
there is not the least excuse now for you to refuse to do your duty—οὐδὲ λόγος οὐδὲ σκῆψις ἔθ’ ὑμῖν τοῦ μὴ τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν ὑπολείπεται.

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in rent at the rate of $8\frac{4}{7}$ per cent of the capital.

you neglect present interests, and think that the future will take care of itself—τὸ μὲν παρὸν ἀεὶ προϊέμενοι τὰ μέλλοντα αὐτόματα οἴεσθε σχήσειν καλῶς.
to be careless, slack—ῥᾳθυμεῖν
we have given Philip unprecedented power—κατεστήσαμεν Φ. τηλικοῦτον ἡλίκος οὐδείς πω βασιλεὺς γέγονε.
it is a statesman's duty to give advice as to the course each juncture demands—τὸ ὑπὲρ τῶν παρόντων ὅ τι δεῖ πράττεσθαι[26] ἀποφαίνεσθαι, τοῦτ' ἔστι συμβούλου.

FINANCE—PUBLIC DUTIES.

the question of finance—περὶ χρημάτων πόρου.
the treasury—τὸ ταμιεῖον.[27]
joint contribution—συντέλεια.
to provide triremes at one's own expense—ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων τριηρεῖς παρασκευάζειν.
regular public services—ἐγκύκλιοι λειτουργίαι, *i.e.*, χορηγία, γυμνασιαρχία, ἀρχιθεωρία, ἑστίασις.
to cut down expenses—ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, ξυντέμνειν, συστέλλεσθαι, τὰ ἀναλώματα.
to be flush of money—(χρημάτων) εὐπορεῖν.
to make voluntary contributions—εἰσφέρειν χρήματα.
the Phocians have exhausted their funds—χρήμασιν ἀπειρήκασιν οἱ Φωκεῖς.
our financial resources are great—πολλὰς ἔχομεν χρημάτων ἀφορμάς.
I have something to start with, I have still at my command—ὑπάρχει τί μοι.
they decided on their quota of expense—χρήματα ἐτάξαντο τὸ ἱκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα φέρειν.
our national debt—τὰ δημόσια ὠφελημένα.
our annual expenses—τὰ κατ' ἔτος ἀναλωμένα.
to get revenue from harbour-dues and market-fees—τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰς ἀγορὰς καρποῦσθαι ; cf. χώραν καρποῦσθαι.
revenue—πόροι, πρόσοδοι.[28]

26	The orators usually write	ρρ,	where Thuc.	ρσ.
	" "	ττ	"	σσ.
	" "	συν	"	ξυν.
	" "	εἰς	"	ἐς.

[27] In the earlier days of Athens the temples were the chief receptacles of treasure ; hence the important officers known as οἱ ταμίαι τῶν ἱερῶν χρημάτων τῆς Ἀθηναίας, or ταμίαι τῆς θεοῦ.

[28] The *regular* sources of Athenian revenue (as distinct from the *extraordinary* τριηραρχία and εἰσφορά) were as follows : (1) τέλη, duties ; (2) τιμήματα,

he will find very great difficulty in obtaining supplies for his mercenaries—εἰς στενὸν κομιδῇ τὰ τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς ξένοις αὐτῷ καταστήσεται.
tax-farmers—τελῶναι.
tax-collectors—ἐκλογεῖς.
a politician guilty of embezzlement of the public funds—ῥήτωρ ὁ κλέψας τὰ τῆς πόλεως.
import and export duties (2 per cent)—ἡ πεντηκοστή.
both our home and foreign policy are unsatisfactory—τά τε ἐνθάδε πράγματα καὶ τὰ ἔξωθεν ἐν πάσῃ ἀπορίᾳ ἐστί.
those of Philip's party { οἱ Φιλιππίζοντες. / οἱ τὰ Φιλίππου φρονοῦντες.
to enter on a new line of policy—καινόν τι ἐπιτήδευμα ἐνστῆσαι.
we have been successful—πολλὰ τροπαῖα ἡ πόλις ἔστησεν, πάντα προὐχώρησεν ἡμῖν.
those in authority, the magistrates—οἱ ἄρχοντες, οἱ ἐν τέλει (ὄντες), οἱ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὄντες, οἱ πολιτεύομενοι.

CONSTITUTION—REVOLUTION.

the present constitution—τὰ νυνὶ καθεστῶτα.
Draco introduced some salutary changes in the administration of criminal justice—ὁ Δράκων ἔστιν ἃ εὖ ἐνεωτέρισεν περὶ τοῦ τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας δικάζειν.
to be of revolutionary tendency—νεωτερίζειν, νεωτεροποιὸς εἶναι.
caring nothing for the specious autonomy of the Athenians—τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. ὕπουλον αὐτονομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες.
one period of civil strife was followed by another—μόλις δὲ ἡσυχάσαντες ἐστασίαζον πάλιν.
to be the victim of a conspiracy—καταστασιασθῆναι.
the city is in an independent position—ἡ πόλις αὐτάρκη θέσιν κεῖται.
their constitution was a close oligarchy, not a republic—δυναστείᾳ μᾶλλον ἢ ἰσονομίᾳ ἐχρῶντο.
they welcomed the reform of their constitution—ἀσμένοις ἐγένετο ἡ μετάστασις τοῦ κόσμου (τῆς πολιτείας).
he caused many innovations—πολλὰ ἐνεόχμωσεν.
to give them their independence—αὐτονόμους ποιεῖν.
to have equal rights—τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχειν.

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fines ; (3) φόροι, tribute from allies ; (4) λειτουργίαι ἐγκύκλοι, regular public burdens, e.g. χορηγία, γυμνασιαρχία.

hereditary monarchies with defined privileges—ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρασι πατρικαὶ βεσιλεῖαι.
to choose a line of policy—προαιρεῖσθαι (inf.)
to establish an oligarchy in Sicyon—τὰ ἐν Σικιῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους καταστῆσαι.
to follow a retrograde policy—τὰ ἀρχαῖα ποθεῖν.[29]
what policy he pursues—εἰς τίνα τάξιν ἑαυτὸν ἔταξεν οὗτος ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ.
his public acts and speeches—τὰ πεπραγμένα καὶ δεδημηγορημένα ; cf. τὰ πεπολιτευμένα.
the position of affairs has improved—τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐκ φαύλων χρηστὰ γέγονε.
to outdo in diplomacy—καταπολιτεύεσθαί τινα.
tributary subjects—ὑποτελὴς φόρου, δασμοφόρος.
those in office—οἱ ἐφεστηκότες, προεστηκότες, οἱ ἐν τέλει, οἱ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔχοντες, οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες.
the office (power) devolves on—ἡ ἀρχὴ (ἡ δύναμις) ἀφικνεῖται, καταβαίνει εἴς τινα.
the city enjoys goods laws—εὐνομεῖται ἡ πόλις.
in accordance with hereditary usage—καθ’ ὃ πάτριόν ἐστι.
they were enfranchised—ἐπίτιμοι ἐγένοντο.
the common weal—τὰ κοινά.
those who take part in politics—ὅσοι πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσέρχονται, οἵ τι τῶν κοινῶν πράττοντες.
to get one’s accounts audited—εὐθύνας διδόναι, ὑποσχεῖν (before the εὔθυνοι).
liable to give an account, responsible (of an official at expiry of office)—ἔτι ὑπεύθυνος (opp. ἀνυπεύθυνος).

INTRIGUE—LEGISLATION.

to bribe—διαφθείρειν (ὑπὸ χρημάτων), δωροδοκεῖν.
without bribery—ἀδωροδοκήτως.
corrupt, venal—κρείττων χρημάτων.
having sold himself—διεφθαρμένος καὶ πεπρακὼς ἑαυτὸν ; cf. μισθώσας ἑαυτόν.

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[29]The different Greek words for *old* may thus be distinguished by comparison with the Latin :—παλαιός=*vetus* ; παλαιοὶ φίλοι, παλαιὸς οἶνος=“what has long existed and still exists.” Opposite, νεός ; cf. πάλαι. ἀρχαῖος=*antiquus*, and *priscus* (opposite καινός)= “what existed long ago at the beginning,” ” original,” *e.g.*, τὸ ἀρχαῖον, “the original sum,” ”capital ; ” Σόλων γέγραφεν ἀρχαίως=“in the fashion of the good old times.” Similarly—ἀρχαιότης=“antiquity,” παλαιότης= “age.” πρότερος=*pristinus*, “former” ; ἡ προτέρα δημοκρατία. πρέσβυς, πρεσβύτης, γέρων= *senex*.

those intriguing with the Athenians—οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Α. πράττοντες.
the people of Acanthus decided by a majority to secede—οἱ δ’ Ἀκάνθιοι ἔγνωσαν οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασθαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων.
we are aware that to people like us a democracy is unwelcome—γιγνώσκομεν τοῖς οἵοις ἡμῖν χαλεπὴν οὖσαν τὴν δημοκρατίαν.
party-spirit ran high in the city, and there was much contention—κατὰ ξυστάσεις γενόμενοι οἱ πολῖται ἐν πολλῇ ἔριδι ἦσαν.
our state enjoys a constitution which has nothing to learn from that of neighbouring nations—χρώμεθα πολιτείᾳ οὐ ζηλούσῃ τοὺς τῶν πέλας νόμους.
a bill before Parliament—ἐξήγημα ; cf. ἐξηγεῖσθαι.
to get one’s proposal carried—ψήφισμα νικᾶν (so γνώμην, δίκην νικᾶν).
the Speaker asked strangers to withdraw—ὁ ἐπιστάτης μετεστήσατο τοὺς ἰδιώτας.
Parliament met—ἐγίγνετο ἐκκλησία ; οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίησαν.
the Senate-house, Houses of Parliament—τὸ βουλευτήριον ; in small towns—τὸ ἀρχεῖον.
to propose an amendment—παρεισφέρειν, ἀντεισφέρειν, παραγράφεσθαι.
to make a proposal to the House—εἰσφέρειν περί τινος εἰς τὰς βουλάς.
the meeting was adjourned—ἡ ἐκκλησία ἀνεβλήθη.
Parliament rose—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διελύθησαν ἐκ τοῦ ξυλλόγου.
to start on an embassy—ἀπαίρειν πρεσβείαν, οἴχεσθαι πρεσβεύων.
to vote—χειροτονεῖν, ψῆφον φέρειν (τίθεσθαι, ψηφίζεσθαι) γνώμην ἀποφαίνειν.
to put to the vote—ἐπιψηφίζειν τι, ψῆφον ἐπάγειν (προτιθέναι) ἐπιχειροτονεῖν, προτιθέναι τὴν διαψήφισιν.
public records, archives—συγγράμματα δημόσια.
the depository of the state-archives (lit., Cybele’s temple)—τὸ Μητρῷον ; cf. τὸ ἀρχεῖον, τὸ δημόσιον.
keeper of the records—γραμματοφύλαξ.

XV LAW AND JUSTICE.

CONVICTION—PENALTY.

to exact a penalty—δίκην λαβεῖν, πρᾶξαι.
to obtain one's rights—τυχεῖν τῶν δικαίων (opp. ἀποτυχεῖν).
pardonable—εἰκότως ἂν συγγνώμης τύχοι.
to plead, fight a case—ἀγωνίζεσθαι.
to plead on behalf of—συνηγορεῖν τινι.
the contrary vote—ἡ ἐναντία (ψῆφος).
to put a price on a man's head—χρήματα ἐπικηρυκεύειν τινί.
the people condemned him to death—κατεχειροτόνησεν θάνατον αὐτοῦ ὁ δῆμος ; cf. καταψηφίζεσθαι καταγνῶναι.
to stone to death—καταλεῦσαι, καταπετρόω.
to execute—θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαι.
the executioner—ὁ δημόσιος (sc. δοῦλος) ; ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ ὀρύγματι.
on condition that they were not put to death—ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν.
to be the defendant on a capital charge—θανάτου δίκην φεύγειν.
to be reckoned among, to side with …—ἐξετάζεσθαι μετὰ.
they are proved to have been accomplices of Philip—ἐξελέγχονται συναγωνισάμενοι Φιλίππῳ.
to punish with exile (a fine)—ζημιοῦν τινα φυγῇ (χρήμασι).
to be thrown into prison by some one—εἰς εἱρκτὴν εἰσπίπτειν ὑπό τινος.
to put out of the way, remove a person—ἀναιρεῖν, ὑπεξαιρεῖν, κρύφα ἀποκτείνειν.
to banish—μεταστήσασθαι (*Thuc.*), ἐκβάλλειν.[30]
to be banished—τῆς πατρίδος στέρεσθαι, ἐκπίπτειν.
to summon as a witness (cf. *antestari*)—κλητεύειν.
banishment would be a most pre-eminently suitable punishment for him—μονώτατος δ' ἂν προσηκόντως ἐξορισθείη τῆς πατρίδος.
caught in the act—ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ληφθείς.
to speak the truth as the result of torture—ἐκ βασάνου τἀληθὲς λέγειν.
to convict of theft—αἱρεῖν (ἑλεῖν) τινα κλέπτοντα.
those who have got a conviction—οἱ ἑλόντες (opp. οἱ

[30] The many various meanings of βάλλω when compounded are noticeable—*e.g.*, ἐκβάλλω, expel ; εἰσβάλλω, invade ; προσβάλλω, attack ; περιβάλλω, surround ; διαβάλλω, calumniate ; μεταβάλλω, change ; ἀναβάλλω, put off ; παραβάλλω, hazard.

ἑαλωκότες, those convicted).

LEGAL PROCEDURE—EVIDENCE—INFORMATION.

unwritten laws, decrees—ἄγραφα δόγματα.
advocates, barristers—οἱ παράκλητοι, οἱ συνήγοροι.
the police—οἱ τοξόται, οἱ Σκύθαι ; cf. οἱ ἕνδεκα.
counsel for the defence—σύνδικος (opp. συνήγορος, counsel for the prosecution).
the prosecutor, pursuer—ὁ διώκων.
the defendant—ὁ κρινόμενος ; cf. οὑτοσί.
he has got many opportunities for upsetting his adversary—πολλὰς ἀφορμὰς ἔλαβε τοῦ τὸν ἀντίδικον ῥᾳδίως ὑποσκελίσαι.
to speak on a man's behalf—λέγειν [31] ὑπέρ τινος.
to speak at some length—λόγους μηκύνειν.
to bring to trial—κρίνειν τινά.
to get leave to sue a person—δίκην λαγχάνειν τινί.
to arrest—ξυλλαβεῖν, ἀπάγειν (= summarily ; cf. ἀπαγωγή).
to accuse, summon, sue—κατηγορεῖν, αἰτιᾶσθαι, προκαλεῖσθαι, διώκειν, ἐπεξιέναι, γράφεσθαι, εἰσάγειν (εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον) τινά τινος.
litigious, a busybody—φιλοπράγμων.
to bring a false accusation, to blackmail—συκοφαντεῖν.
to refer to an arbitrator—μέσῳ δικαστῇ (διαιτητῇ) ἐπιτρέπειν, δίαιταν ἐπιτρέπειν τινί.
the present case—ὁ νῦν ἐνεστηκὼς ἀγών.
responsible for, guilty of, liable—αἴτιος, ὑποαίτιος, ἔνοχος, ὑπόδικός τινος.
to make oneself responsible, take the blame upon oneself—τὴν αἰτίαν ἀναδέχεσθαι, εἰς αὑτὸν ποιεῖσθαι.
to be condemned to pay ten talents—δέκα τάλαντα ὀφλεῖν.
on bail—ἐξηγγυημένος

[31] Cf. λόγος, "a speech"; distinguish λέγειν=*dicere*, "say," "tell," usually referring to the content of what is said. Cf. οὐδὲν λέγεις, "there's nothing in what you say." Under the same head come εἰπεῖν and ἐρεῖν. φθέγγεσθαι=Lat. *loqui*, is the expression for the human voice in its manifold variety. φωνεῖν implies a raised or resonant voice or tone, thus φωνή, "the voice," "tone." φημί=*aio*, with less reference to the true meaning than the preceding. Cf. τί φημι ; as *formula admirantis*. φάσκω= "say frequently," "allege," often of what is not true. Cf. *dictito*, sometimes. φράζειν="point out," "tell." λαλεῖν=*sermocinari*, "chatter," "talk." διαλέγεσθαι=*colloqui*, "converse." Similarly, διάλεκτος=*sermo*, "conversation" ; λέξις=*dictio*, "style"; λόγος=*oratio* ; ῥήτωρ=*orator* ; ῥητορικὴ τέχνη=*ars dicendi.*

I am certain our opponents can bring no counter-plea—οὐδέν, οἶδ' ὅτι,[32] ἕξουσιν οἱ ἐναντίοι δικαιολογεῖσθαι.
they gave false evidence against their master—τὰ μὴ ὄντα τοῦ αὐτῶν δεσπότου κατεψεύσαντο.
to give information against—μηνυτὴς κατά τινος γίγνεσθαι.
reward for information—τὰ μήνυτρα.
to be liable, because of having passed the prescribed time-limit—ὑπερήμενος γίγνεσθαι.
wherever the Athenians have no rights of reprisal—ὅπου ἂν μὴ σῦλαι ὦσιν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.
granting an amnesty to the rest—τοῖς ἄλλοις οὐ μνησικακοῦντες.
legal order was at an end—νόμοι πάντες ξυνεταράχθησαν.
to act illegally in public matters—εἰς τὰ δημόσια παρανομεῖν.
the law has exactly defined this under a specific term—τοῦτο ὁ νόμος σφόδρα περιείληφεν ἑνὶ ὀνόματι προσαγορεύσας.
they would not proceed to extremities without unequivocal proofs—μὴ ἄνευ ἀναμφισβητήτων τεκμηρίων ἤθελον βουλεῦσαί τι ἀνήκεστον.
deprived of the power of defending himself—ὁ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀπολογίας περιῃρημένος.

XVI MILITARY MATTERS.

THE ARMY—ITS DIVISIONS.

to realise in time the uncertainty of war—τοῦ πολέμου τὸν παράλογον ὅσος ἐστὶ προδιαγνῶναι.
the war had not yet broken out—ὅ γε πόλεμος οὔπω ξυνεῤῥώγει.
they have lost the flower of the army—τὸ κράτιστον τῆς στρατίας, ὅτι ἦν αυτῶν ἄνθος, ἀπολώλει.
troops of distinguished valour—οἱ ἀρετῇ πρωτεύοντες.
the cavalry—ἡ ἵππος, τὸ ἱππικόν, οἱ ἱππεῖς, οἱ ἀφ' ἵππων μαχόμενοι.
the heavy-armed troops—οἱ ὁπλῖται, τὸ ὁπλιτικόν.
the light-armed troops—οἱ πελτασταί, οἱ ψιλοί, τὸ πελταστικόν, οἱ γυμνῆτες, ἡ γυμνητεία.
javelin-men—ἀκοντισταί.
to desert—αὐτομολεῖν, αυτόμολος γίγνεσθαι.
a cavalry-troop—εἴλη.

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[32] For οἶδ' ὅτι, parenthetical, cf. δῆλον ὅτι, frequent in Demosthenes.

cavalry-general—ἵππαρχος.
the total number of the cavalry with the force was almost 1000—ἱππῆς δὲ οἱ πάντες ἠκολούθουν ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους.
slingers—σφενδονῆται.
leaden sling-bullets—μολυβδίδες.
a company—λόχος (from 24 to 100 men).
captain of company—λοχαγός
to maintain mercenaries—ξενοτροφεῖν.
mercenary troops—οἱ μισθοφόροι, οἱ μισθοφοροῦντες.
to fight a decisive battle—περὶ τῶν ἁπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι.
to fight as volunteers—ἐθελοντηδὸν στρατεύειν.
a despatch in cipher (lit., Spartan general's staff, round which the despatch was wound and written ; it could only be read by some one possessing an exactly similar staff)—ἡ σκυτάλη.
bearers, camp-followers—οἱ σκευοφόροι, οἱ ἀκόλουθοι.
baggage animals—ὑποζύγια σκευοφόρα.
to go to war—ἐς πόλεμον καταστῆναι, πόλεμον ξυνάπτειν πρὸς.

A SIEGE—FORTIFICATION.

to attack the city at the most easily assailable point—προσβάλλειν τῇ πόλει κατὰ τὸ ἐπιμαχώτατον (εὐπροσοδώτατον).
a frontier-fort, fort for offensive purposes—ἐπιτείχισμα.
military works—ἔρυμα, τό.
easy of circumvallation—εὐαποτείχιστος.
to surround with a rampart—ἀποταφρεύειν.
to set guards in the forts—φυλακὴν ἐφιστάναι (καθιστάναι) εἰς τὰ ἐρύματα.
a mantlet, pent-house— Χελώνη.
a battering-ram—κριός (ὁ).
they used skins and rough hides as screens—παρακαλύμματα εἶχον δέῤῥεις καὶ διφθέρας.
artillery—μηχαναί—*e.g.*, κατάπελται, πετροβόλος, ἀφετήρια ὄργανα.
though they employed every device, they were unable to take the city—τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν ἰδέαν πειράσαντες οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἑλεῖν.
they brought a siege-train against Potidæa—μηχανὰς τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ προσέφερον, προσῆγον.
their attempt to take the city did not succeed—οὐ προὐχώρει αὐτοῖς ἡ αἵρεσις τῆς πόλεως.

owing to the cold drenching rains which fell with little intermission, the situation of the besieged was disastrous in the extreme—τοῖς ἀποτειχισθεῖσιν ὑετῷ ψυχρῷ μόνον οὐ ξυνεχῶς καταβρεχομένοις εἰς ἔσχατα τῆς δυστυχίας περιειστήκει τὰ πράγματα.

besiege, blockade—{ πολιορκεῖν / περιτειχίζειν / τειχήρεις ποιεῖν } τινας,
περιφρουρεῖν, κύκλῳ περιστῆναι, προσκαθέζεσθαι πόλιν.
unable to carry on a siege—τειχομαχεῖν οὐ δυνατοί.
to storm—προσβάλλειν τῷ τείχει, κατὰ κράτος (βίᾳ) ἑλεῖν τὴν πόλιν, ἐσδραμὼν ἑλεῖν.
to blockade by sea—ἐφορμεῖν τινι.
a blockade, besieging—προσεδρεία.
to blockade by land and sea—κατὰ γῆν τε καὶ θάλασσαν πολιορκεῖν, ναῦσί τε ἅμα καὶ πέζῳ.
to demolish the walls—τὰ τείχη κατασκάπτειν.
a breastwork—ἔπαλξις.
to throw up earthworks—χῶμα χέειν.
walls round a city—οἱ περίβολοι τῆς πόλεως.
shut in within the palisade—καθειργμένοι ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι.
a mine—ὁ ὑπόνομος.
to take at the first rush—αὐτοβοεὶ ἑλεῖν.
to make a sally—ἐκδραμεῖν, ἐπεκδρομὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
the breach in the wall—τὸ διῃρημένον τοῦ τείχους.
wherever the rocks on the island allowed a passage—κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρεῖκον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου (προσβαίνων).
they took off the roof and barricaded the doors—τὸν ὄροφον ἀφεῖλον καὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπωκοδόμησαν.
to repair a wall—τεῖχος ἐπισκευάζειν.
he dismantled and razed Lecythus—τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνασκευάσας τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν.
they razed the long walls to the ground—τὰ μακρὰ τείχη κατέσκαψαν ἑλόντες ἐς ἔδαφος.
they sent guards to the stations at short notice—φύλακας ὡς ἐξ ὀλίγου διέπεμψαν.
they worked by relays—διάδοχοι ἐφοίτων ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον ; cf. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, διῃρημένοι κατὰ ἀναπαύλας.
to fortify a position—κρατύνειν χωρίον, ἐχυροῦν, (περι)-τειχίζειν, ἐρυμνοῦν, ἐρύματα περιβάλλειν τινί.
they raised a palisade where necessary—ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πῃ δέοιτό τι.
to fortify the city with a palisade and fosse—χαρακοῦν καὶ ταφρεύειν τὴν πόλιν.

down hill, downwards—εἰς τὸ κάταντες.
up hill—πρὸς ὄρθιον (ἰέναι).
the dwellers on the coast—οἱ κάτω.
occupying the high ground—τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα λαβόντες.
the strongest positions in the district—τὰ κράτιστα τῆς χώρας.
the neighbouring nations—τὰ κύκλῳ ἔθνη.
they took Acragas by long blockade—λιμῷ εἶλον Ἀκράγαντα.
to surround with a rampart about six feet high—περιβάλλειν (τινὶ) σταύρωμα ὡς ἀνδρόμηκες ὄν.
they were within a night of taking Eion—τὴν Ηϊόνα παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν.
Descriptions of Sieges—

Thuc.	VII.	43, 44.
"	IV.	26, 29-30—Sphacteria.
"	VII.	48, 69.
"	VI.	102.
"	II.	75, 77.
Xen.	Anab.	2, 3, 11.
Arrian,	An.	2, xv.
"	An.	20, 2-23—Halicarnassus.

Blockade, Thuc. VII. 70-71—blockade of Syracuse by sea.
Arrian, An. 2, xv. 6-24.

THE ATTACK CLOSE—QUARTERS.

to raise a war-chant—παιᾶνα ἐξάρχειν.
to make a pretended attack—ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκεν προσβάλλειν (*i.e.*, with a war-cry, but nothing more).
to invade—ἐμβάλλειν, εἰσβάλλειν, εἰσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι εἰς, ἐπιστρατεύειν τινί (or εἴς τινα), στρατείαν ποιεῖσθαι, ὅπλα ἐπιφέρειν ἐπί τινα.
to engage, begin the fight—μάχην ξυνάπτειν, ἔργου ἔχεσθαι, ξυμμιγνύναι τινί, προσμιγνύναι, ξυνιέναι, ξύνοδον ποιεῖσθαι.
the attack was sounded—οἱ σαλπιγκταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον τοῖς ὁπλίταις.
when the bugle sounded—ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε (sc. ὁ σαλπιγκτής), ἐπεὶ ἐσήμηνε τῇ σάλπιγγι.
to give the word, command—παραγγέλλειν.[33]

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[33]The various Greek words for order, tell, &c., may be thus distinguished :—κελεύω=*jubeo*, bid, tell ; comparatively weak, often of a mere suggestion ; cf.

according to military orders—κατὰ τὰ παρηγγελμένα, τὰ παραγγέλματα.
to pass the watchword from man to man—παραγγέλλειν τὸ ξύνθημα.
according to agreement—ἀπὸ τοῦ ξυγκειμένου, ὥσπερ ξυνέκειτο.
the battle-array—τὸ ἀντιπαραταχθέν.
a hand-to-hand combat—μάχη σταδία.
to press hard on—ἐγκεῖσθαι, προσκεῖσθαί τινι, πιέζειν τινά.
the fight was now at close quarters—ἐν χερσὶν ἤδη ἦν ἡ μάχη.
to attack—ἐπιφέρεσθαι, ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προσβάλλειν, ἐπικεῖσθαι, ἐπιπίπτειν τινί, ἔφοδον ποιεῖσθαι, προσβολήν, ὁρμὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
to receive the enemy at close quarters—εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, ἐκ χειρὸς μάχεσθαι.
to charge, come to close quarters—εἰς χεῖρας ἰέναι, ὁμόσε χωρεῖν, ἰέναι, προσθέειν, ἐλαύνειν, φέρεσθαι.
to withstand the charge—τοὺς ἐπιόντας, τὴν πρώτην ἔφοδον δέχεσθαι.
the enemy could not withstand the charge of the Athenians—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ῥύμῃ ἀνυποστάτῳ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐμπίπτουσι.
to charge at the double—δρόμῳ ὁμόσε φέρεσθαι (χωρεῖν).
to advance in bad order—ἀτάκτως, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ χωρεῖν.
to halt, rest, pile arms—ἀσπίδας θέσθαι, ὅπλα θέσθαι.

LOSSES—FAILURE—CAPTURE.

exposed to the fire of the enemy in commanding eminences—τοῖς ἐκ τῶν ἄκρων εὐεπίθετοι ὄντες.
between two fires—ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ ὄντες.
he was nearly captured—παρ’ ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο ἁλῶναι.
they lost above 600 men—τῶν σφετέρων πλείους ἑξακοσίων ἀπέβαλον.
he found the soldiers roused to ferocity—ηὗρε τοὺς στρατιώτας πολὺ εἰς ὠμότητα ἐπιδεδωκότας.

παρακελεύεσθαι=*adhortari*.
νουθετεῖν (=*moneo*, roughly), to “abuse,” often to lecture, school a person.
σημαίνειν=*præcipere*, to instruct, issue instructions, often military, to give the signal, in which case it =*imperare*.
παραγγέλλειν is the complement of σημαίνειν, to order, and get the order passed from rank to rank.
προστάσσειν and ἐπιτάσσειν= to give definite and authoritative orders, and thus=*imperare*.
ἐπιστέλλειν=*mandare*, used of imposts and military demands.

a revolt—ἐπανάστασις.
to desert—αὐτομολεῖν, μεταστῆναι, ἀποδιδράσκειν.
the men were disheartened—ἐν πάσῃ ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, (ἐν παντὶ ἀθυμίας).
they failed to effect the object of their expedition—ἄπρακτοι ἐπανῄεσαν.
to do much damage by javelins—δεινὰ ἐργάζεσθαι ἀκοντίζοντες.
to lose the best of his heavy-armed troops—τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὁπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι.
the dead (in battle)—οἱ ἀναλωθέντες.
war-chariots, with scythes attached—ἅρματα δρεπανηφόρα.
they shot at them from a raised position on the right. (As only the left side was protected by a shield, this was the most favourable position for an enemy)—ἐκ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων ἔβαλλον αὐτούς.
their only object was to escape with their lives—πάντα ἤδη ὕστερα ἐνόμιζον τοῦ σωθῆναι.
to take prisoner—ζωγρεῖν.
a prisoner of war—αἰχμάλωτος.
a prisoner in custody—δεσμώτης, ὁ ἐν φυλακῇ ὤν.
troops worn out by exertion and hunger—πόνῳ τε καὶ ἀσιτίᾳ τετρυχωμένοι.
they killed them all except those whom they took prisoners—τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν πλὴν ὅσον οὓς ἐζώγρησαν.
the natives kept up a desultory fire at our troops—οἱ βάρβαροι ἀναμίξ τε καὶ συνεχῶς ἔβαλον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.
the nature of the ground made our position unassailable—τῇ τῶν χωρίων φύσει οὐκ ἐπίμαχοι ἦμεν.
the barbarians' onslaught proved irresistible, and the Athenians were almost annihilated—οἱ βάρβαροι ῥύμῃ ἀνυποστάτῳ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὅσον οὐ πανωλεθρίᾳ διέφθειραν.
both armies fought with that courage which nothing but desperation can inspire—ἑκάτεροι ὡς ἀπονενοημένοι ἤδη πολὺ μᾶλλον, ὅπερ φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι, εἰς τὸ φιλονεικεῖν παρωξύνοντο.
to surrender absolutely, unconditionally, to the Lacedæmonians—παραδιδόναι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Λακεδαιμονίοις χρῆσθαι ὅτι βούλονται.
being in a very critical state—ἀσθενεῖς καὶ ἐπὶ μιᾶς ῥοπῆς ὄντες.
to succeed to, relieve—διαδέχεσθαί τινα (also τινι).
the admiral who succeeded Astyochus—ὁ διάδοχος τῆς

Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας.
he has reduced these positions—ταῦτα τὰ χωρία κατέστραπται, ὑφ’ ἑαυτῷ πεποίηται.
they lost 50 men at least—πεντήκοντα ἄνδρας τοὐλάχιστον ἀπέβαλον.
200 were killed—εἰς τοὺς διακοσίους ἀπέθανον.
night stopped the action—νὺξ ἐπέλαβε τὸ ἔργον, ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.
war will find out the weak points of his position—εὑρήσει ὁ πόλεμος τὰ σαθρὰ τῶν ἐκείνου πραγμάτων.
to defend themselves at any cost—πάσχειν ὁτιοῦν ἀμυνόμενοι.
to make a desperate attempt to ...—διακινδυνεύειν ποιῶν.

COMMISSARIAT—PLUNDER.

to cut off the enemy’s supplies—τοῖς πολεμίοις ἀποκλείειν τὰς ἐφόδους τῶν ἐπιτηδείων.
supplies, commissariat—τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, τὰ ἀναγκαῖα.
to victual the army—ἐπισιτίζεσθαι.
a foraging expedition—ἐπισιτισμός, προνομή.
the army maintains itself by food obtained in the district—αὐτόθεν βιοτεύει τὸ στράτευμα.
money for provisions—σιτηρέσιον.
to go out to collect firewood—ἐπὶ φρυγανισμόν, ἐπὶ φρυγάνων ξυλλογήν, ἐξελθεῖν.
fetching water—ὑδρεία.
to make a foray—ἁρπαγὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
the despatch of supplies—σιτοπομπία.
bases of operation—ὁρμητήρια ; cf. ὁρμᾶσθαι ἀπὸ.
the issue of battle was doubtful—ἰσοῤῥόπου τῆς πεζομαχίας καθεστηκυίας ; cf. ἀγχώμαλος μάχη, ἀγχώμαλα ναυμαχεῖν.
he captured a remarkable amount of property—χρήματα ἔλαβε θαυμάσια ὅσα.
to hem in—ἐγκαταλαμβάνειν τινά ; cf. ἐν μέσῳ ἀπειλημένος.
easy to conquer—εὐκαθαίρετος.
they turned to plundering—πρὸς ἁρπαγὴν ἐτράποντο.
they plundered the sea-board district—τὰ ἐπιθάλασσια ἐτέμνον.
a great exploit—ἀγώνισμα.
to set up a trophy (after a victory)—τροπαῖον στῆσαι.
raids—καταδρομαί.
to ravage the enemy’s country—{ κόπτειν καὶ καίειν / τέμνειν καὶ καίειν } τὴν

πολεμίαν χώραν, πορθεῖν, ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, ἀνάστατον ποιῆσαι, δῃοῦν, κατατρέχειν ; cf. δενδροτομεῖν.
he ravaged the country of the allies by piracy—τὴν ξυμμαχίδα λῃστείαις ἐπόρθει.
to ruin a person—ἐξώλη ποιεῖν τινα.
the militia—οἱ περίπολοι.
marching in time—ὁμαλῶς μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνειν.
on the march—κατὰ πορείαν.
a march—ἐμβατήριον (μέλος).
to make an attack by sea—ἐπαναγωγὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
to make an attack by land—ἔφοδον ποιεῖσθαι.
signal fires—τὰ πυρά (these were guarded by οἱ φρυκτωροί).
an outpost—τὸ περιπόλιον.
a pitched battle—μάχη ἐγένετο ἐκ παρασκευῆς.
to levy—ξυλλέγειν στρατιώτας ἐκ καταλόγου.[34]
to put one’s personal service at the disposal of the generals—παρέχειν τὸ σῶμα τάξαι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς.

TACTICS—MANŒUVRES.

the left wing—τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας.
the vanguard—οἱ ἡγούμενοι, οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος.
to make a cavalry attack on the rear of the Mantineans—εἰς τὰ ὄπισθεν περιελαύνειν τῶν Μαντινέων.
the rearguard—οἱ ἀπ’ οὐρᾶς, οἱ ὄπισθε, οἱ ἐπὶ πᾶσι, οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες.
to attack on the flank—κατὰ κέρας ἐπιπεσεῖν.
to out-manœvre an enemy (of generals)—καταστρατηγεῖν τινα.
in the front line—ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν.
to deploy, to extend the front of a battalion (by bringing up the rear-men)—ἐξελίσσειν τὴν φάλαγγα, ἐκτείνειν.
to stand in line—εἰς μέτωπον στῆναι ; cf. ἐν μετώπῳ παρατάξασθαι, ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγειν.
to deepen the phalanx by wheeling men to the rear from both flanks—ἀναπτύσσειν τὴν φάλαγγα.
to extend the line by wheeling men from rear to front—ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας.
ground suitable for manœuvres—ἡ εὐρυχωρία (opp. στενοχωρία).
to draw up in column—ὀρθίους ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόχους.

[34] Cf. οἱ ἐν τῷ καταλόγῳ, *i.e.*, those on the register of men liable to serve in the army.

to outflank—ὑπερέχειν τῷ κέρατι τῶν πολεμίων.
army of occupation, garrison—οἱ ἔμφρουροι, οἱ φύλακες.
to practise manœuvres—ἀσκεῖν τὰ πολεμικά, ἄσκησιν ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον.
to lay an ambush—ἐνέδραν ποιεῖσθαι, τιθέναι, κατασκευάζειν, ἐνεδρεύειν εἴς τινα ; cf. λοχήσας ...πολλοὺς κατέκτεινε.
to beset the roads with an ambuscade—προλοχίζειν (ἐνέδραις) τὰς ὁδούς ; cf. αἱ προλελοχισμέναι ἐνέδραι.
to review, scrutinise—{ἐξέτασιν / δοκιμασίαν} ποιεῖσθαι. *e.g.*, τοῦ ἱππικοῦ.
to offer prizes for the best equipment—εὐοπλίας ἆθλα προτιθέναι.
six companies were formed of 100 men each—ἐποιήσαντο ἓξ λόχους ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας.
three deep—ἐπὶ τριῶν πορεύεσθαι.
the Thebans were drawn up twenty-five deep—ἐπὶ ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο.
in single file—ἡ τάξις πορεύεται εἰς ἕνα.
they drew up each body of 10,000, 100 men deep every way—ἔταττον τὴν μυριοστὺν ἑκάστην εἰς ἑκατὸν πανταχῆ.
to be under arms—ἐν ὅπλοις εἶναι.
to wheel to the right (left)—ἐπὶ δόρυ, ἐπὶ δεξιά, ἀναστρέφεσθαι (ἐπ’ ἀσπίδα, ἐπ’ ἀριστερά).
50 men deep—ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα ἀσπίδων.
he considered this to be favourable to the enemy—τοῦτο πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον εἶναι.
the officer on guard—φρούραρχος.
he ordered the men to fall in—ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι ἐκέλευεν.
he formed squares—ξυνήγαγεν ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὁπλίτας.
half were drawn up in hollow square eight deep—τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἐν πλαισίῳ ἐπὶ ὄκτω ἦν τεταγμένον.
to be on the march—ἐν ὁδῷ εἶναι.
he surrounded the enemy as they marched up in the rear—κατὰ νώτου βοηθοῦντας ἐν μέσῳ ἐποίησε τοὺς πολεμίους.
making short marches, they arrived in three days—κατ’ ὀλίγον προϊόντες τριταῖοι ἀφίκοντο.
the men on guard—οἱ ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακήν.

THE FIGHT IN GENERAL.

the slingers were out of range of the javelin-throwers—οἱ ἀκοντισταὶ βραχύτερον ἠκόντιζον ἢ ὥστε ἐφικνεῖσθαι τῶν σφενδονητῶν.
to be surrounded—κυκλωθῆναι, ἐγκαταληφθῆναι.
to remain out of action—ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.
the groans of the dying—αἱ ὀλοφύρσεις τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων.
to shoot down—κατατοξεύειν, κατακοντίζειν.
the wounded—οἱ τραυματίαι, οἱ τραυματισθέντες.
in a compact body—ξυστραφέντες.
in close order—ἀθρόος, ἀθρόοι συνασπιδοῦντες.
close order—τὸ ἀθρόον.
closing their ranks—ξυστρεφόμενοι.
within spear-range—ἐντὸς ἀκοντίσματος.
to change from column to line—ἐκ κέρατος εἰς φάλαγγα καταστῆσαι.
the front ranks—οἱ προτεταγμένοι.
skirmish—{ ἀκροβολίζεσθαι.
ἀκροβολισμὸν ποιεῖσθαι—*e.g,* πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος. }
skirmishers, tirailleurs—ἔκδρομοι.
to reconnoitre a position—κατὰ θέαν ἀναβαίνειν χωρίου.
they tried to find out our number by spies—κατασκοπαῖς ἐχρῶντο ὁπόσοι ἦμεν.
the heavy-armed troops and also the cavalry—οἱ ὁπλῖται καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἱππεῖς.
troops in good condition—οἱ εὖ (ἄμεινον) τὰ σώματα ἔχοντες.
the general’s staff—οἱ ἀμφὶ, περὶ, τὸν στρατηγόν.
in bad order—ἄτακτος, ἐν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ.
an orderly march—εὔτακτος πορεία.
making an ill-organised and impetuous attack—ἀπερισκέπτως προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἂν μάλιστα διὰ ὀργῆς.
to take up a position in, occupy Tegea—καθέζεσθαι ἐν Τεγέᾳ.
subject to—ὑποχείριος.
to reduce—κατεργάζεσθαι, καταστρέψασθαι, παραστήσασθαι (ὑπηκόον ποιεῖσθαι, ὑφ’ ἑαυτοῦ ποιεῖσθαι).
they claimed Epidamnus—ἀντεποιοῦντο τῆς Ἐπιδάμνου.
to annex—σφετερίζειν—*e.g.,* Κόρινθον.
men of military age (18 to 60)—οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ ὄντες (στρατευσίμῳ), οἱ ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου.
superannuated, *emeriti*—οἱ ἔξω ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου.
men of advanced age—οἱ προεληλυθότες ἤδη ταῖς ἡλικίαις.
wishing to wipe out their disgrace—τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς εὖ θεῖναι θέλοντες.

the captain left nothing undone to remedy the mistake—ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀφίκετο ὁ λοχαγὸς ὅπως κατορθώσαι ἃ ἔπταισεν.
to learn the details of the battle—πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ξυνηνέχθη.

REINFORCEMENTS—CAMP.

seeing that the position was the key to Sicily—ὁρῶντες προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χωρίον τῆς Σικελίας.
to dislodge from a position—ἐκκρούειν, ἐκκόπτειν, ἐξελαύνειν, ἐκβάλλειν, ὠθεῖν, ἀποκρούειν, ἀπώσασθαι.
they sent round orders for help (mobilisation)—περιήγγειλαν βοηθεῖν.
the postal system (in Persia royal despatches were carried by relays of mounted couriers kept ready at regular stages)—ἀγγαρεία.
to encourage the men to fight—παρακαλεῖν (παραξύνειν) τοὺς ἄνδρας πρὸς τὸ μάχην ξυνάπτειν.
a battle by night—νυκτομαχία.
to take up arms against—ὅπλα ἐπιφέρειν τινί.
there he made his headquarters for the war—ἐκεῖθεν ὁρμώμενος ἐπολέμει.
to billet soldiers—κατασκηνοῦν (εἰς κώμας) κατασταθμεύειν.
messmates, comrades (Lat. *contubernales*)—σύσκηνοι.
to encamp—{ αὐλίζεσθαι, σκηνεῖν. στρατοπεδεύειν, στρατόπεδον ποιεῖσθαι ; cf. ὅπλα τίθεσθαι.
an army in fighting order—ἡ φάλαγξ.[35]
to strike camp—αἴρειν (τῷ στρατῷ), ἀναστῆσαι τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἀναζευγνύναι (τὸ στρατόπεδον).
to make ready to start (*vasa colligere*)—συσκευάζειν τὰ χρήματα, τὰ σκεύη, συνεσκευάσθαι.
good discipline—εὐταξία (opp. ἀταξία).
troops well trained, in good discipline—συγκεκροτημένοι (τὰ τοῦ πολέμου).
well-trained cavalry—τὸ ἱππικὸν μεμελετηκός.
they made no counter-demonstration except with their cavalry—οὐκ ἀντεπεξῄεσαν ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἱππεῦσι.

[35]*I.e.,* an army made up of hoplites, light-armed troops, and cavalry, with two wings. The whole front of an army in this order = μέτωπον or στόμα ; the centre, τὸ μέσον ; the wings, τὰ κέρατα ; the flanks, πλευραί ; the rear, οὐρά.

RETREAT—FLIGHT—PURSUIT.

when there was no doubt they were routed—ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς.
we repelled them single-handed—αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα τούσδε.
the Corinthians gained a decisive victory—οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐνίκησαν παρὰ πολύ.
the whole army was nearly conquered—ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο τὸ πᾶν στράτευμα νικηθῆναι.
recklessness, despair—τὸ ἀλόγιστον.
in despair—ἀπονενοημένος.
the rest of the army was broken—παρεῤῥήγνυτο ἤδη καὶ ἄλλο στράτευμα.
the difference between a conquering and conquered army—οἷον μὲν εἴη ἡττημένον στράτευμα, οἷον δὲ νενικηκός.
to stake all—ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὕπαρχον ἀναῤῥίπτειν.
the troops are in good spirits—εὐθυμοῦσιν οἱ στρατιῶται.
with might and main—παντὶ σθένει.
if there was anything else they could do—εἰ τοῦ ἄλλο ἐγκρατεῖς ἦσαν.
to be ready for any attempt—φιλοκινδύνως ἔχειν.
the troops were so dispirited that …—εἰς τοσοῦτο ἀθυμίας ἦλθον ὥστε …; οὕτω ἀπόρως, ἀθύμως εἶχον ὥστε …
an adventurous spirit—παρὰ γνώμην κινδυνευτής.
they fled with all speed—ἔφευγον ὡς τάχους ἕκαστος εἶχεν.
to take to flight—ἐς φυγὴν τράπεσθαι (καταστῆναι, ὁρμᾶσθαι).
they were seized with panic—φόβος ἐνέπεσεν αὐτοῖς.
to sound the retreat—σημαίνει (ὁ σαλπιγκτής) ὡς ἐς ἐπάνοδον.
to pursue—κατὰ πόδας ἰέναι τινός.
to flee headlong—προτροπάδην φεύγειν.
to alarm—ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάναι.
they died at their posts—ἔνθαπερ ἐτάχθησαν ἀπέθανον ; cf. κατὰ χώραν.
to rout—τροπὰς ποιεῖν (τροπεῖσθαι) τινος.
to desert one’s post—τὴν τάξιν λείπειν ; cf. λειποταξία.
to sound the retreat—ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας τῇ σάλπιγγι.
the targeteers gave way—ἐνέκλιναν οἱ πελτασταί.
to retreat facing the enemy, leisurely—ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀνάγειν, ἀναχάζεσθαι.
success—τὸ ὀρθούμενον.

to be victorious—ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ γενέσθαι.
to follow up their success—τῇ παρούσῃ τύχῃ ἐπεξελθεῖν.

ALLIANCE—TRUCE.

to hold a conference—εἰς λόγους ἔρχεσθαί τινι.
after a discussion—κοινολογησάμενοι (πρός τινα).
to enjoy a long period of peace—ξυνεχῶς εἰρηνεύειν.
alliance (offensive and defensive)—ξυμμαχία.
alliance (defensive only)—ἐπιμαχία.
make peace—καταλύειν τὸν πόλεμον ; σπένδεσθαι πρὸς.
truce, treaty—αἱ σπονδαί.
armistice—ἀνακωχή, ἐκεχειρία, διακωχή ; cf. ἀνακωχὴν ποιεῖσθαι, διὰ ἀνακωχῆς γίγνεσθαι.
to agree—τὰ αὐτὰ γιγνώσκειν.
to be reconciled—διαλλάττεσθαι, διαλύεσθαί τινι.
to exclude from the peace—ἔκσπονδόν τινα ἀποφαίνειν.
to agree to a treaty—τὰς σπονδὰς δέχεσθαι, ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσελθεῖν.
to reduce by force of arms—βίᾳ χειρώσασθαι.
this truce will merely lead the way to slavery—αὕτη γε ἡ ἐκεχειρία οὐκ ἄλλο τι ἢ δουλείας προκόψει (προοδοποιήσει πρὸς ...)
they arrived at a mutual understanding—λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες συνεχώρουν.
an alliance was made on these terms—ἐγένοντο ὅρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία κατὰ τάδε.
to enter into a mutual defensive alliance—τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν.[36]
to agree to the proclamation—προσίεσθαι τὰ κεκηρυγμένα.
the terms of the alliance—καθ’ ὅτι ἡ ξυμμαχία ἔσται.
on equal terms—ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ δικαίοις τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο.
to annul a truce—σπονδῶν ξύγχυσιν ποιεῖσθαι.
to be at variance with—ἐς διαφορὰν καθεστάναι πρὸς.
to be neutral—μεσεύειν, οὐδε μεθ’ ἑτέρων εἶναι, ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν, ἡσυχάζειν.
to be an ally of—ἔνσπονδος εἶναί τινι.
to have a person on one’s side—εὔνουν ἔχειν τινά.
the revolutionary party—οἱ νεωτέρων ἐπιθυμοῦντες πραγμάτων, οἱ νεωτερίζοντες.

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[36]For other useful compounds of -μαχέω, cf. ξυμμαχεῖν, ναυμαχεῖν, καταναυμαχεῖν, πεζομαχεῖν, ἱππομαχεῖν, λόγομαχεῖν.

to give surety, pledges—πίστεις (-ιν), πιστὰ διδόναι (καὶ λαβεῖν).
to exchange oaths—ὅρκους διδόναι καὶ λαβεῖν παρά τινος.
to keep one’s oath—τοῖς ὅρκοις ἐμμένειν.

PARTY SPIRIT—FACTION.

those who had been expelled by the democracy—οἱ ἐκπεπτωκότες ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου.
Athens itself was full of civil dissensions—αὐτοὶ ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ἐστασίαζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.
through party-spirit—φρονήματι φιλονεικῶν.
to be banished for his friendship to Sparta—φεύγειν ἐπὶ λακωνισμῷ.
to be well-disposed to—φιλικῶς ἔχειν, διακεῖσθαι πρὸς, διὰ φιλίας ἰέναι.
those of our party—οἱ τὰ ἡμέτερα φρονοῦντες.
the Jacobites—οἱ Ἰακωβίζοντες, οἱ τὰ τοῦ Ἰακώβου φρονοῦντες.
no one can object to our securing our own interests—πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον τὰ ξυμφέροντα εὖ τίθεσθαι.
they had no communication with the enemy without a flag of trace—οὐκ ἐπεμίγνυντο παρὰ ἀλλήλους ἀκηρυκτεί.
they showed no disposition to come to terms—οὐδὲν ξυμβατικὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἐφαίνετο.
I have described the succession of events in the war—τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἑξῆς ἕκαστα ἐγίγνετο γέγραπται.
to bring over the city to the power of the Thebans—τὴν πόλιν Θηβαίοις προσποιῆσαι.
they made no fresh movement—οὐδὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐνεωτέριζον.
they made various preparations for defence to meet the emergency—πολλὰ ἐξήρτυον ᾗ ἕκαστον ἐφαίνετο πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ξύμφορον ἔσεσθαι.
experienced in war—οὐκ ἄπειρος πολέμων.
Some noticeable passages :—

Passing mountains—Xen. An. 44, 7.
” ” 2, 10.
Crossing rivers—Xen. An. 4, 3, 3.
Arrian, An. V. 9.
Battles—Thuc. V. 10.
Xen. Hell. VI. IV. 13.
Thuc. I. 62, 63.

” IV. 35, 36.
” VI. 69.
” VI. 67 (tactics).
” I. 107, 108, Tanagra.
” IV. 76, 77, 89-101.
Arrian, An. I. 13-16, } Granicus.
Plut. Al. 16, }
Xen. An. I, 8-10, Cunaxa.
Plut. Ages, 34, } Mantinea.
Xen. Hell. VII. 5, 4, }
Winter-quarters—Xen. Hell. IV. 1, 1-40.
Night-attack—Thuc. IV. 32, 33.
Plague—Thuc. II. 47 *sequ.*

XVII NAVAL MATTERS.

SHIPPING IN GENERAL.

to be drowned—καταποντίζεσθαι (-ποντοῦσθαι), ἀποπνιγῆναι (*Plat.*)
to be lost at sea—ἀφανίζεσθαι, καταδῦναι, καταδύεσθαι.
when evening came the Corinthian ships suddenly retired—ἤδη δὲ ὀψὲ ἦν καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐξαπίνης πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο.
to cut the anchor-cables—ἀποκόπτειν τὰς ἀγκύρας.
the ship is a very fast sailer—ἡ ναῦς προέχει τῶν ἄλλων τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν.
the slowest ships—αἱ βραδύτατα πλέουσαι ναῦς.
the ships which sailed quickest—αἱ ναῦς αἱ ἄμεινον (ἄριστα) πλέουσαι.
to be negligent in matters of naval defence—ἀμελέστερον ἔχειν περὶ τὸ ναυτικόν.
to have no knowledge of naval tactics—ἀνεπιστημόνως ἔχειν τῶν εἰς ναυμαχίαν.
to maintain a fleet—ναυτικὸν βόσκειν.
your salvation depends on your position as a sea-power—ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἅπασα ὑμῖν ἤρτηται σωτηρία.
they did not think they were a match for the enemy at sea—οὐκ ἐνόμιζον,[37] ὅσα γε τῶν ναυτικῶν εἴχετο, ἀξιόμαχοι εἶναι.
shallows—τὰ βράχεα, τὰ τενάγη.

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[37] Some of the various Greek words for “thinking,” “supposing,” may be thus compared with the Latin : νομίζειν, iudicare ; ἡγεῖσθαι, existimare ; δοξάζειν, opinari ; πείθεσθαι, credere ; πιστεύειν, confidere.

it has three natural harbours—τρεῖς ἔχει λιμένας αὐτοφυεῖς.
the ship foundered with all hands—ἡ ναῦς αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν κατέδυσε ; cf. αὔτανδρος.
to embark—ἐμβαίνειν, εἰσβαίνειν.
to embark the crew—ἐπιβιβάζειν τοὺς ἄνδρας.
to row hard—ἐμβάλλειν ταῖς κώπαις.
to get well forward in rowing—προνεύειν.
to row—ἐλαύνειν (τὴν ναῦν).
to bring to shore—τὰς τριήρεις πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἀναβιβάζειν.
to run a ship on the shallows—ὀκέλλειν τὴν ναῦν ἐς τὰ βράχεα.
to land in Sicily—προσβαλεῖν Σικελίᾳ.
to disembark troops—τοὺς ὁπλίτας εἰς τὴν χώραν ἀποβιβάζειν (ἐκβιβάζειν).
to land (intrans.)—ἀποβαίνειν, ἀπόβασιν ποιεῖσθαι.
to touch at Pylos—σχεῖν ἐς Πύλον.
to force a landing—ἀπόβασιν βιάζεσθαι.
being caught in a storm he put in at Chios—χειμασθεὶς ἀνέμῳ καταίρει ἐς Χίον.
when they touched the mainland they anchored at Cheimerium—ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσέμιξαν τῇ ἠπείρῳ ὁρμίζονται εἰς Χειμέριον.
the ships sail in single line—ἐπὶ κέρως πορεύονται αἱ νῆες ; cf. κατὰ μίαν ναῦν τεταγμένοι (οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι).
the ships stopped, easied—ἐπέστησαν τοῦ πλοῦ.
ships with well-trained crews—ναῦς συγκεκροτημέναι.
he found the fleet disheartened—τὸ ναυτικὸν κατέλαβεν ἀθύμως ἔχον.
sailor-like, they persisted—οἷα δὴ ναῦται τοῦ ἔργου εἴχοντο.
admiral (at Sparta)—ναύαρχος, ἐπιστολεύς (prop. secretary).
lieutenant—ὕπαρχος (Τισσαφέρνους).
vice-admiral—ὁ ἄρχων τῶν κυβερνητῶν (*Xen.*)
at anchor—ἔφορμος, ἐπ᾽ ἀγκύρας.
to weigh anchor, start—ἄγκυραν αἴρειν ; ἀνάγεσθαι ; ἆραι ταῖς ναυσί.
to come to anchor in the harbour—ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὁρμίζεσθαι, ὁρμεῖν.
a favourable wind—οὖρος, πνεῦμα φορόν.
to sail down on the wind—εἰς οὖρον καταστῆναι.
they sailed along the high seas (not along the coast)—ἀνήγοντο πελάγιοι.
to sail—πλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι.
sideways—ἐκ πλαγίου.

a transport-ship—σιταγωγὸς ναῦς.
to prepare a naval expedition—στόλον (νεῶν) παρασκευάζεσθαι.
guard-ships—προφυλακίδες ναῦς, αἱ φρουρίδες (ναῦς).
a troop-ship—στρατιῶτις (sc. ναῦς).
a cavalry transport—ἱππαγωγὸς (sc. ναῦς).
a war-ship—ναῦς μακρά, τριήρης.
a cargo-vessel—ναῦς (πλοῖον) στρογγύλη, ὁλκάς, πλοῖον φορτηγικόν.
to let the islands maintain the fleet—ναυτικὸν τρέφειν ἐκ τῶν νήσων.
hoping to find Nisæa still untaken—οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλωτον.
the ship succeeded in reaching a place of safety before Pausanias appeared—ἔφασεν τὸν Παυσανίαν ἐν ἀσφάλει γενομένη ἡ ναῦς.
before his arrival was known—πρὶν ἔκπυστος γένεσθαι.
to lose sight of land—τὴν γῆν ἀποκρύπτειν.
to double (a cape)—περιβάλλειν (c. acc.)
to tow—ἕλκειν, ῥυμουλκεῖν.
to be towed—ἀπὸ κάλω πλεῖν.

SHIPBUILDING—CREW.

to build ships—ναυπηγεῖν.
dockyard—νεώριον, ναύσταθμον.
the expenses of a trierarch—τριηράρχημα (=40-60 minæ).
an arsenal—ἐπίνειον.
slips, docking-sheds—νεώσοικοι (part of a νεώριον).
the ships were refitted—αἱ νῆες ἐπεσκεύαζοντο.
the naval board, *i.e.,* inspectors of ships, docks, and stores—οἱ ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν νεωρίων ; cf. οἱ ἀποστολεῖς, magistrates who supervised the fitting out of a squadron.
Director of the Admiralty—ἐπιστάτης τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ; cf. Dem. 14, 16.
ship’s ensign (Lat. *insigne*)—παράσημον.
ship’s pennant—ταινία.
bulwarks—τὰ παραφράγματα.
the rudder—πηδάλιον.
to cast anchor—ἄγκῡραν καθιέναι, μεθιέναι, βάλλειν.
to ride at anchor—ἐπ’ ἀγκύρας ὁρμεῖν, ἀποσαλεύειν.
a cutter with sails and one bank of oars, a despatch-boat—κέλης ; cf. ἄκατος and ἀκάτιον, also κέλης ὑπηρετικός.
skiffs, light vessels—τὰ λεπτὰ πλοῖα ἃ ξυνέπλει.

a raft, float—σχεδία.
to pump water out of the hold—ἐξαντλεῖν.
to drive a ship on a sunken rock—περὶ ἕρμα περιβαλεῖν ναῦν.
the crew[38]—τὸ πλήρωμα, ἡ ὑπηρεσία, οἱ ἐρέται.
the ship’s carpenter—ναυπηγός.
the boatswain—κελευστής.
to keep the rowers in time—ξυνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν.
marines—οἱ ἐπιβάται.
pay and food allowance—μισθὸς καὶ σιτήρεσιον.[39]
men who both rowed and fought—αὐτερέται.
seaworthy ships—πλόϊμοι ναῦς ; cf. ὑγιής.
he launched his triremes and put to sea—τὰς τριήρεις ἕλκων (καθέλκων) κατηγάγετο.
ships which were leaky—νῆες οὐδὲν στέγουσαι.
blockade—ἐφόρμησις.
owing to stress of weather—ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας.
when navigation became possible—πλωιμωτέρων γενομένων (ὄντων).
to back water, to stop the ship, retreat—ἀνακρούεσθαι, πρύμναν κρούεσθαι, ἐπὶ πρύμναν κρούεσθαι.
ships with decks—κατάφρακτα πλοῖα.
undecked ships (*naves apertæ*)—ἄγρακτοι νῆες.

A SEA-FIGHT.

they advanced with loud uproar—κραυγῇ τε καὶ ὀλολυγῇ χρώμενοι προσέβαλον.
to draw up the ships four-deep—ἐπὶ τεσσάρων τάττεσθαι τὰς ναῦς.
to defeat at sea—καταναυμαχεῖν ναῦς.
open water (for a sea-fight)—εὐρυχωρία (opp. τὰ στενά).
grappling-irons—χεῖρες σιδηραῖ.
the ship’s beak—τὸ ἔμβολον, τὸ ἀκρωτήριον.

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[38] The crew (πλήρωμα) of an average Athenian trireme was as follows :—
In command, τριήραρχος, who could, however, depute the actual command.
A steersman, κυβερνήτης.
A boatswain, κελευστής.
A carpenter, ναυπηγός.
About 10 marines, ἐπιβάται, armed hoplites taken ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου.
About 174 ναῦται, ναυβάται, ἔρεται.
About 62 θρανῖται, who pulled (ἕλκειν) the longest oars.
About 58 ζυγῖται, who pulled the oars of the middle tier.
About 54 θαλαμῖται, who pulled the oars of the lowest tier.

[39] Dem. 4, 28, states that each man received 2 obols per day as μισθός, and 2 obols as σιτηρέσιον ; but cf. Thuc. 3, 17, 6, 31.

to charge, ram—ἐμβάλλειν, ἐμβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι.
to attack—ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖσθαι, ἐπιτίθεσθαι.
to break the enemy’s line—διέκπλουν (*Thuc.* I. 49).
to drive on shore—ἐξωθεῖν (pass. ἐκπίπτειν).
sailing round, outflanking the enemy (as a manœuvre)—περίπλους.
ships sailing in line—μετωπηδὸν πλέουσαι.
ships sailing in column—ἐπὶ κέρως.
to carry on naval manœuvres for practice—ἀναπειρᾶσθαι, ἄσκησιν ποεῖσθαι.
an armed fleet—νηΐτης στρατός.
our fleet had almost entirely disbanded—ὅσον οὐ διελέλυτο τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν.
he captured the ships, men and all—αὐτάνδρους τὰς ναῦς ἔλαβε.
the armada was sighted in the offing—κατώφθη ὁ στόλος καταπλέων.
to fall back, retire—ἀναπίπτειν (also metaph. to lose heart).
we attacked and pursued close behind—ἐπιθέμενοι αὐτοῖς κατὰ πόδας ἐδιώκομεν.
on the high seas—μετέωρος.
to make trial of a sea-fight—ναυμαχίας ἀπόπειραν λαμβάνειν.
to disable a ship—κατατραυματίζειν, κόπτειν, τιτρώσκειν.
to be out at sea—μετεωρίζεσθαι (ἐν τῷ πελάγει).
to set fire to—πῦρ ἐμβάλλειν.
at the end of the engagement we had suffered hardly any loss—ἡμεῖς διαναυμαχήσαντες ἤ τι ἢ οὐδὲν ἐβλαπτόμεθα.
seven ships were disabled by their bows being rammed—ἑπτὰ νῆες ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο ἀντίπρῳροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι.
to be in difficulties, hard pressed—ταλαιπωρεῖσθαι, πιέζεσθαι, ξυνέχεσθαι κακῷ, προσβιασθῆναι, ἐν πόνῳ εἶναι.
evenly matched—ἀντίπαλος.
being engaged in a naval conflict—ξυνεστῶτες ναυτικῷ ἀγῶνι.
vessels with their foreship stove in—νῆες ἀναρραγεῖσαι τὰς παρεξειρεσίας.
N.B.—Some noticeable passages dealing with maritime affairs :—

Naval armament, Thuc.	VI. 31, 32.
Naval terms, Xen. Hell.	VI. 2.
Sea-fight, Thuc.	II. 83, 84, 90-92.
”	I. 47, 49.

	”	IV.	120.	
	”	VIII.	56.	
	”	VII.	21, 34.	
	”	IV.	14.	
	Hdt.	VII.	87.	
	Xen. Hell.	I.	6, 27-38, Arginusæ.	
	”	I.	1, 11-26, Cyzicus.	
	”	II.	1, 22-28,	Ægospotami
		Plut.	Lysander	Ægospotami
Blockade by sea,		Thuc.	VII., 70, 71.	
		Arrian, An.	2, xv., 6-24.	

XVIII MISCELLANEOUS.[40]

almost—ὅσον οὐ, μόνον οὐ, ὀλίγον (*Plat.*)
after this—τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε.
above all—τὸ μέγιστον.
do you agree with me ?—ἀποδέχει τὸν λόγον ;
it would be absurd if I ...—ἄτοπος ἂν εἴην.
on each occasion—ἑκάστοτε.
at the beginning—τὸ κατ’ ἀρχάς.
exceedingly—ἐς τὰ μακρότατα.
in a higher degree than the rest of Athens—τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων διαφερόντως.
I certainly am, am shown to be ...—ἐξετάζομαι ὤν.
so far as teachers were concerned—ὅσα διδασκάλων εἴχετο (*Plat.*)
they were content to get the gifts—ἀγαπητῶς ἔτυχον τῶν δώρων.
of course (in dialogue)—εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ (*Plat.*)
clearly—δῆλα δή.
there’s nothing like seeing what the law actually does say—οὐδὲν γὰρ οἷον ἀκούειν αὐτοῦ τοῦ νόμου.
the same thing over again, just as I expected—ταὐτὸ τοῦτο (parenthetical),
in general—ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολύ, ὡς πλήθει (*Plat.*), ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος.
possessing a nominal and honorary immunity—τῷ ῥήματι καὶ τιμῇ ἀτέλειαν ἔχων.
if anything happens—εἴ τι νέον ἐστί.

[40] Under this head are placed phrases whose application is more general than those preceding : they are drawn chiefly from Plato’s dialogues.

whatever happens—μηδ’ ἂν ὁτιοῦν ᾖ, ἐν τῷ παρατυχόντι.
as things are—ἐκ τῶν παρόντων.
within a hair’s-breadth—παρ’ ἀκαρῆ (*Plat.*)
a piece of good luck—ἑρμαῖον.
about the same time—κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους, περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας.
in the meantime—ἐν τούτῳ, διὰ μέσου.
of old—ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ.
momentary fear—ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος.
perhaps he is angry with me—κινδυνεύει ἄχθεσθαί μοι (*Plat.*)
a substance, not a phantom—ὕπαρ οὐκ ὄναρ (*Plat.*)
in all human probability—ὅσα γε τἀνθρώπεια.
it is absolutely impossible—τέχνῃ μηδὲ μηχανῇ μηδεμίᾳ ἐνδέχεται.
somehow or other—ἁμῶς γέ πως.
so careless are most men in inquiring into the truth—οὕτως ἀταλαίπωρος τοῖς πολλοῖς ἐστιν ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας.
when opportunity offers—παρτυχόν (acc. abs.) ; cf. παρόν.
for you know very well—οὐ γὰρ ἀγνοεῖτε.
I, so far from unjustly bringing this action ...—ἐγὼ τοίνυν τοσοῦτον ἀφέστηκα τοῦ ἀδίκως τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν ποιήσασθαι ...
all but actual war—ὅσον οὐ παρὼν πόλεμος.
he killed him while at dinner—μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντα ἐφόνευσεν αὐτόν.
he laughed at everybody—οὐδενὸς ὅτου οὐ κατεγέλασεν.
it is harder to be poor after being rich than to have never been rich at all—χαλεπώτερον ἐκ πλουσίου πένητα γίγνεσθαι ἢ ἀρχὴν μὴ πλουτῆσαι.
yes, very suitably—καὶ οὐδέν γε ἀπὸ τρόπου.
this has nothing to do with—οὐδέν ἐστι πρὸς (τι).
to consider of secondary importance, treat as a pastime—ἐν παρέργῳ τίθεσθαί τι.
it’s not my business—ἐμὸν ἔργον οὐκ ἔστι.
I have no objection—φθόνος οὐδείς (sc. ἐστι).
unless you object—εἰ μή σέ τι κωλύει, εἰ βουλομένῳ σοί ἐστι.
he may do so without offence—ἀνεμέσητόν ἐστιν αὐτῷ (inf.)
it is reasonable—ἔχει λόγον (*Plat.*)
it is possible—ἐγχωρεῖ, ἐνδέχεται.
I do not like what you say—χαλεπῶς φέρω ἃ (οἷς) λέγεις.
we are bound to—ὅσιόν ἐστι (inf.)
of course—πῶς γὰρ οὐ, ἀλλὰ τί μήν.
it is manifestly absurd—πῶς οὐκ ἄτοπον.
we must be content with—ἀγάπητόν ἐστι.

you are wrong—οὐκ ἔγνως.
quite—κομιδῇ, ἀτεχνῶς (*Plat.*)
it is inexact—οὐκ ἔχει τἀκριβές.
why are you still at your tricks ?—τί δῆτα ἔχων στρέφει ;
that's no bad news—οὐ πόλεμόν γε ἀγγέλεις.
you are well up in your Lysias—τὸν Λυσίαν πεπάτηκας ἀκριβῶς.
that's not pleasant hearing—οὐκ ἐπιτερπὲς ἀκούειν.
as I said before—τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο.
ostensibly ...really—πρόφασιν μὲν ...τὸ δὲ ἀληθές.
you can't tell appearance from reality in ...—ὕπαρ τε καὶ ὄναρ ἀγνοεῖς (περί τινος).
I can't doubt you—οὐκ ἔχω ὅπως σοι ἀπιστῶ.
you build castles in the air—πολλὰ ὀνειροπολεῖς ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ.
I have an engagement—ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἀσχολία ἐστίν (*Plat.*)
...I am glad to say ...—καλῶς ποιῶν.
to yield to a person doubtful allegiance—ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροᾶσθαί τινος.
to retract one's opinion—ἀνατίθεσθαι.
it is not irrelevant—οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πράγματος.
the difference, deciding consideration—τὰ διαφέροντα.
take seriously, make much of—τὰ πρᾶγμα μειζόνως λαμβάνειν.
it was not as if ...—οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ ἐστὶ καὶ εἰ ...
to vie with—ἅμιλλαν ποιεῖσθαι πρός τινα.
unexpectedly—ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπροσδοκήτου.
there is no need—οὐδὲν ἔργον ἐστί.
it is just as well—οὐδὲν χεῖρον.
to compare small with great—ὡς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι.
I don't want any one to think ...—χρὴ δὲ παρεστάναι μηδενὶ ὡς ἄρα ...; παραστῇ δὲ μηδενὶ ὡς.
a love of aggrandisement in an Athenian is very excusable—τοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ταῦτα πλεονεκτεῖν πολλὴ ξυγγνώμη.
I am surprised you are not glad to see me—θαυμάζω εἰ μὴ ἀσμένοις ὑμῖν ἀφῖγμαι ; cf. δυσχερὲς ποιοῦμαι εἰ ...
they will not yield their point without a struggle—ἀναντανώνιστοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπίασι.
this made them hesitate to come—τοῦτο ὄκνον παρέσχε μὴ ἐλθεῖν.
he offered of his own free will to pay the money—αὐτεπάγγελτος [41] ἠθέλησε τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι.

[41] αὐτὸς in compounds forms several useful words—*e.g.,* αὐτάγγελος, bringing news of what oneself has seen ; αὔτανδρος, men and all ; αὐτάρκης, independent ; αὐτήκοος, one who actually heard ; αὐτογνώμων, at one's own dis-

the facts speak for themselves—αὐτόθεν ἄρα τὸ πρᾶγμα φθέγγεται φωνὴν ἀφιέν.
over-hold and sanguine—παρὰ δύναμιν τολμηταὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖς εὐέλπιδες.
when we are in the lowest depths of destitution—ὅταν ἄρα αὐτοὶ [42] αὐτῶν τυγχάνωμεν φαυλότατα διακειμένοι.
to encore—αὖθις βοᾶν.
every day—ὁσήμεραι.
every year—ὅσα ἔτη.
Noticeable passages :—
Characters.

Thuc. I. 138, Themistocles, cf. I. 130.
" II. 65, 90, Pericles.
" VI. 15, Alcibiades.
" VIII. 68, Antiphon, Phrynichus, Theramenes.
" VIII. 89, Theramenes' policy.
Arrian, An. VII. 26-30.
Isocrates, Evagoras, 41. (Or. XI. p. 196 and p. 192.)
Athens and Attica—Xen. de Vectigalibus.
στάσις, and its effect on national character— Thuc. III. 82, 83.
Virtue—Arist. Eth. 11, 4 (5).
A simple state—Plat. Rep. 11, 12.
Defence of Spartan character—Thuc. I. 84.
Real cause of Athenian superiority—Thuc. I. 89, 90.
Public funeral—Thuc. II. 34, cf. V. 11.
Spartan arrogance—Isocr. Paneg. p. 65, § 117.

XIX PROVERBS.

A few of the more noticeable Greek proverbial expressions are—

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cretion ; αὐτοκέλευστος, unbidden ; αὐτοκράτωρ, plenipotentiary, arbitrary ; αὐτόματος, spontaneous ; αὐτομολεῖν, to desert ; αὐτόνομος, autonomous ; αὐτόπτης, an eyewitness ; αὐτοσχεδιάζειν, to extemporise ; αὐτουργοὶ γεωργοί, small farmers tilling their own land; αὐθαίρετος, self-incurred, *e.g.,* κίνδυνος ; αὐθημερόν, that very day.

[42] Such repetitions are very frequent in Greek. Of the many varieties of repetition (*Anaphora*), the following may serve as typical instances : εἰσὶ γάρ, εἰσὶν (Dein. Ol. iv. 18) ; ἐπὶ σαυτὸν καλεῖς, ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους καλεῖς, ἐπὶ τὴν δημοκρατίαν καλεῖς (Æsch. Ctes. 202) ; αὐτὸς ἐμαυτὸν ἔβλαψα ; αὐτὸς δι' αὐτοῦ ὄλωλεν ; ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει ; ἄλλος ἄλλοθεν ; οἷος ὢν οἵων ἔτυχες ; οἵαν λατρείαν ἀνθ' ὅσου ζήλου τρέφει ; ἔχω οὐκ ἔχομαι (Aristippus).

to bell the cat—ξυρεῖν λέοντα.
the next best thing (of rowing when the wind falls)—δεύτερος πλοῦς.
birds of a feather—κολοιὸς ποτὶ κολοιόν.
two of a trade never agree—κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ, sc. κοτέει.
the beautiful is hard—χαλεπὰ τὰ καλά.
teach your grandmother—ὗς πρὸς Ἀθηναίην, sc. ἔριν ἤρισεν.
who cares ? —οὐ φροντὶς Ἱπποκλείδῃ.
no sin goes unpunished—δράσαντι παθεῖν.
coals to Newcastle—γλαῦκ’ ἐς Ἀθήνας, ἰχθῦς εἰς Ἑλλήσποντον (φέρειν).
a hot corner (of a bend in the Nile)—γλυκὺς ἀγκών.
a bull in a china-shop—βοῦς ἐν πόλει ; cf. ὗς διὰ ῥόδων
out of the frying-pan into the fire—καπνὸν φεύγων εἰς τὸ πῦρ, sc. ἔπεσεν.
to have two strings to one’s bow—ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκύραιν ὁρμεῖν.
a wolf in sheep’s clothing (lit., he has a fox’s tail)—τὴν ἀλώπεκα ἕλκει μετόπισθεν.
to get off the course—ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαιῶν φέρεσθαι.
a burnt child dreads the fire—παθήματα μαθήματα.
we can’t all have good luck—οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς εἰς Κόρινθόν ἐσθ’ ὁ πλοῦς.
a man who has swallowed the poker—ὁ τὴν δοκὸν φέρων.
moderation in all things—μηδὲν ἄγαν.
fiat experimentum in corpore vili—ἐν Καρὶ κινδυνεύειν.
charity begins at home ; blood is thicker than water—ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνήμη.
there’s many a slip betwixt cup and lip—πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου ; cf. ἐπὶ θύραις τὴν ὑδρίαν.
a day too late for the fair—κατόπιν ἑορτῆς.
well begun is half done—ἀρχὴ ἥμισυ παντός.
a dog in the manger—κύων ἐν φάτνῃ.
to waste labour—ἐν ὕδατι γράφειν ; cf. Ὕδραν τέμνειν.
pigeon’s milk—ὄρνιθος γάλα.
all about nothing—περὶ ὄνου σκιᾶς.
in vino veritas—οἶνος καὶ ἀλήθεια.
one swallow maketh not summer—μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ.
said of people or States who have survived prosperity—πάλαι ποτ’ ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι.
one nail is driven out by another—ἥλῳ ὁ ἧλος, sc. ἐκκρούεται ; cf. set a rogue to catch a rogue,
as like as two peas—σῦκον σύκῳ οὐδὲν ὁμοιότερον.
all things common among friends—κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων.

to leave no stone unturned—πάντα κινεῖν λίθον.
no sooner said than done—ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον.
to sleep with one eye open—ὡς λαγὼς καθεύδων εἶναι.
to be in clover—βοῦς ἐπὶ φάτνῃ.
the last hope—ἱερὰ ἄγκυρα.
a long story—νεῶν κατάλογος.
Queen Anne is dead—τοὐμὸν ὄνειρον ἐμοί, sc. ἀγγέλεις.

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The numbers refer to pages. Mil.=military ; *nav.*=naval.
Heavy type refers to headings.

THE END